The Middlebury Campus

Vol. VI FEBRUARY, 1910 No. 1

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DEPARTMENT OF PEDAGOGY.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF VERMONT.

The Department of Pedagogy of Middlebury College has outlined a series of post-academic courses which are offered for study to school superintendents, principals of high schools, and teachers in high schools, normal schools, and academies. The nature of the courses renders them of especial interest to all persons engaged in secondary education and supervision. Properly qualified candidates may count them for credits toward the degree of Master of Arts at Middlebury College. The courses are as follows:

The A. M. Degree

1. *The History of Education in Europe*

(*a*) From the Homeric period through the Renaissance.
(*b*) From the Reformation to the present time.

2. *The History of Education in America*

(*a*) The elements of American educational history.
(*b*) Special studies of movements, institutions, types and men.

4. *Principles of Secondary Education.* Psychological factors: the period of adolescence; the functions of the school; the psychology of methods.

5. *Organization and Management of Secondary Schools.* Physical factors: hygiene; discipline and control; local conditions and problems; critique and drill.

6. *Supervision I. The Principles of Elementary Education.* The physical growth and psychical development of normal and abnormal children, and the psychology of elementary methods. Prerequisite to Supervision II.

7. *Supervision II. The Organization, Administration, and Supervision of Elementary Schools.*

Saturday Sessions

While these courses are appropriate for individual, non-resident study by persons engaged in school work, the Department has deemed it best to provide in connection with them regular instruction on Saturdays at the college for the greater accommodation of teachers within easy reach of Middlebury. These courses will be given so far as possible between the arrival and departure of trains. Thirty such sessions will be held during the college year. A course taken in Saturday Sessions will be equivalent to one taken at a Summer Session.

For the current year the courses offered for Saturday instruction will be:—

1. (*a*) *History of European Education to the Reformation*

Text books, assigned readings, lectures, individual reports by students.
Thirty periods. Saturdays, 10:30. Dr. Collins.

5. *Organization and Management of Secondary Schools.*

Assigned readings, lectures, individual reports by students.
Thirty periods. Saturdays, 11:30. Professor McFarland.

Fuller outlines of both courses will be furnished upon request.

Applications for enrollment in the Saturday classes, or for registration as candidates for the degree of *Master of Arts* in Pedagogy (fee $5) may be made to the Professors of the Department. For the Saturday classes no fee will be charged. Correspondence with reference to any feature of the Department will be welcomed.

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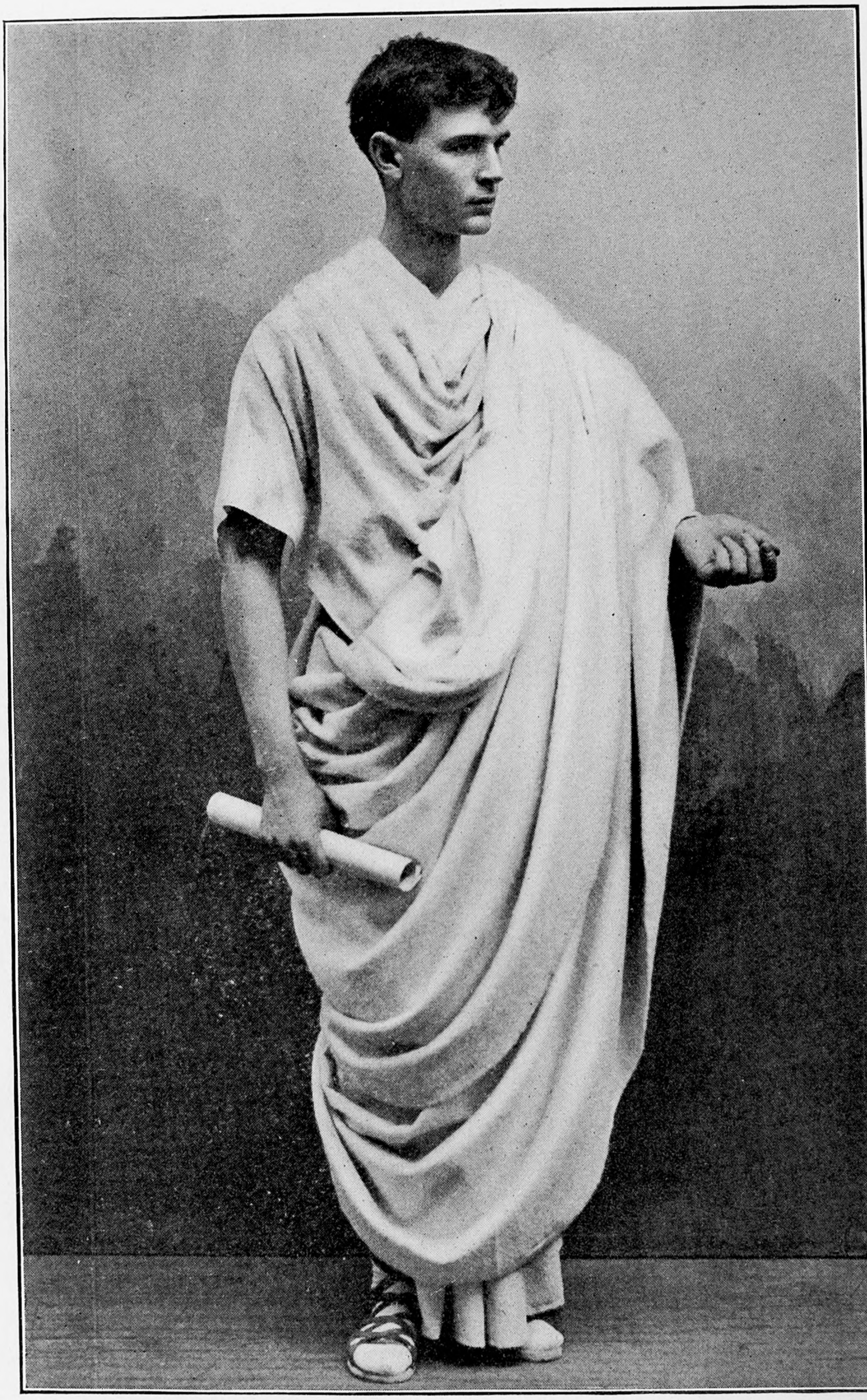
Mine not the blame
If I have loved too much,
Oh, pity more;
Hope only give me e'er the light burn low,

And then though dark
And bleak the shadows fall,
Though phantoms cold
Steal with light step to mock my solitude,

Yet deep within
A crimson morning breaks,
And evermore
Rise viisons singing of the days to be.

—*Frank Augustus Farnsworth, '09.*



THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS.

A STUDY OF THE RESOURCES AND INCOME OF A FEW COLLEGES.

THE accompanying table was prepared, in the first instance, with a view to determine how the proportion of the resources of Middlebury invested in buildings, in comparison with its endowment, compares with the investments in plant in other colleges, and to see if any facts would come to light as to the bearing of the buildings possessed by a college upon the income derived from tuition. It was interesting further to note the proportion of the income of these colleges derived from tuition to that secured from endowment funds.

It will be noted that the ratio of the value of the plant of Middlebury to that of its endowment is lower than that of other colleges compared, except Amherst and Bates. Amherst has a larger endowment than Williams, but only about half as much in buildings; the tuition received by Williams, however, is more than double that of Amherst. A study of the table shows that the income from students depends more upon buildings than upon endowment. This has a bearing upon the determination of Middlebury's greatest need. We are better off in endowment than in material equipment, and additions to buildings will be likely to increase the income of the college from tuition more than equivalent additions to endowment funds.

The extent to which colleges for women depend upon tuition fees is striking. Wellesley receives five times as much from tuition as from endowment. In the development of our college for women large reliance may be placed upon the current receipts of the institution, provided adequate buildings can be provided.

In general, the table shows that the task of providing for a college is not that of securing funds whose income must be its sole support. The better colleges, while not self-supporting, derive a considerable share of their income from tuition fees. Good management makes a sum invested in a building or in endowment, particularly the former, return a much larger yield than its income to the college: by increasing the number of students and the income from them, the value of a gift to the college is multiplied.

Proportion of college property in buildings and endowment

Showing the relation of income from students to material equipment, the proportion of income from tuition to income from endowment funds, and the relative large income from students in colleges for women.

COLLEGE.	BUILDINGS.	ENDOWMENT.	PROPORTION OF BUILDINGS TO ENDOWMENT.	TUITION.	INCOME PROM TUITION.	INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.	Prop. of income from tuition to income from endowment.
Amherst	$ 583,000	$1,800,000	.32	$ 110.00	$ 41,650	$ 98,345	.42
Williams	1,200,000	1,450,000	.82	140.00	87,150	70,970	1.22
Harvard	11,000,000	20,000,000	.55	150.00	728,500	951,094	.76
Dartmouth	1,400,000	2,500,000	.56	125.00	130,350	156,432	.83
Bowdoin	851,000	1,400,000	.60	75.00	41,500	54,884	.75
Bates	276,000	650,000	.42	50.00	17,500	17,928	.97
Wesleyan	780,000	1,500,000	.52	85.00	21,409	83,476	.25
Hamilton	500,000	600,000	.83	90.00	18,400	33,525	.55
Cornell	3,980,000	8,600,000	.46	100.00	436,000	428.836	1.01
Syracuse	2,130,000	1,970,000	1.08	80.00	192,400	75,875	2.53
Vermont	940,000	709,029	1.32	80.00	29,142	38,948	.74
Norwich	149,000	100,000	1.49	65.00	14,718	5,000	2.94
Middlebury	178,000	410,000	.43	80.00	8,590	21,598	. 39
Mt. Holyoke	816,709	809,000	1.00	125.00	97,289	34,239	2.84
Smith	1,153,300	1,400,000	.82	100.00	161,167	78,662	2.04
Wellesley	923,500	878,000	1.05	175.00	205,820	41,012	5.01

In having over twice as much in endowment as in buildings, Middlebury is better off than would be the case were the proportions reversed, since it is usually more difficult to secure gifts for endowment than for buildings; nevertheless the immediate need of the college is increase of its plant.

The figures for the report, in all but one or two instances, are taken from the report of the U. S. Bureau of Education for 1908. They do not in all cases present compietely the resources of the institutions, since some of the colleges mentioned receive support from the National and State Governments (e. g., Cornell, Vermont, Norwich, Middlebury), and some of them carry on graduate and professional schools, which in some instances yield large returns from tuition and in others are very expensive to the institutions.

ON THE NATURE OF COLLEGE SPIRIT.

COLLEGE spirit has often been interpreted to mean merely exuberance of animal spirits, and college men are themselves to be blamed to some extent for this misinterpıetation. Too many times, in the height of excitement over some contest won, have deeds of vandalism been done which have brought the censure of public opinion not only on those actually doing them but on the college man in general. Not always has he who cheers himself hoarse for "Alma Mater, dear" a very clear conception of just what all the enthusiasm is about.

"Dear old Midd" is more than the group of stately buildings on her beautiful campus. The lives that have been moulded here, the noble thoughts that have been thought here, the traditions that have grown up with the years, all these demand our reverence. But a blind loyalty to what exists is not true college spirit at all. Among the good that the past has developed something may have grown up contrary to the true spirit of open-mindedness which should characterize a college and all its customs. If an institution does not seem worthy of loyal affection, it is the duty of those who perceive the faults to remedy them if possible. But let him look twice who thinks he sees a fault in order that he may be sure that the fault is not with himself.

When a man has become a part of a college, it should become

a part of him. There may be other institutions in the world that offer opportunity to more men in more ways. A man should not be narrow in his loyalty. Yet let him realize that in his own college, whatever its size, he can find those same truths that others find elsewhere.

Without enthusiasm nothing noble in this world can be accomplished. But we must not confuse the manifestation of enthusiasm with the spirit itself. It is the superficial thinker who cries out that there is no life, no spirit, in the college because it does not manifest itself in the crude form in which alone he can recognize it. A proper understanding of the relation of the various activities of the college to the whole, and an enthusiastic support of that whole, seems to be the true conception of college spirit. The manifestation of enthusiasm may take various forms; the spirit itself arises from within and is the result of firm belief in the noblest ideals. '13.

A SONG OF THE NIGHT.

O little one,
Cold is the twilight wan,
And on my heart
Weighs the chill silence of the winter night.

Weary my soul,
Drear as yon bleak, gray hills,
While in my breast
Moans the dark yearning of the frozen world.

Dost thou not hear
Far, far across the night,
My sharpened cry?
Wilt thou not hearken, though the way be long?

Dost thou forget?
O why does God thus give
But to recall;
Why this affliction of a soul that yearns?

—*Frank Agustus Farnsworth, Jr., '09.*

WHY MIDDLEBURY?

[SUPERINTENDENT GEORGE S. WRIGHT, '95]

WHAT college to attend, is a question that many young men ask themselves every year. What college shall our boy attend, is a question that gives many parents serious concern. On what grounds can Middlebury be recommended for consideration?

The history and traditions of the college furnish certain sufficient reasons for not choosing it. No boy chasing the shadow instead of the reality will go to Middlebury because of its athletic record. No father judging values superficially will send his son to Middlebury because of its imposing buildings. No boy with more money than brains will go to Middlebury because the college furnishes opportunity to spend money lavishly and ostentatiously. Men who have money are welcome, but they need not expect that their money will secure for them either social prestige in town or standing in college. The college has fine buildings, from the ivy-covered Chapel and Painter Hall with their wealth of hallowed associations, to the modern Library and Science Hall. But the college has always put its money into men rather than buildings, and the new administration proposes no change in this particular. First, more men on the facnlty, young men full of enthusiasm, the best to be had; then, more buildings. Athletics are within bounds; base ball and football are recreations from the real work of the college, not professional courses.

There are positive reasons for choosing Middlebury. The College has an enviable record for scholarly work. It has held to the ideals of the old New England college. The cost of residence in Middlebury is not high, the college fees are moderate. The college is not over large, faculty and students are on intimate terms. The famous log with Mark Hopkins at one end has always existed in spirit at Middlebury; for the college steps, the settees on the campus, and the homes of the faculty have all been places where the growing student could without formality come into close touch with master minds and gain inspiration to better things.

At the present time more than for many years, Middlebury is

under consideration. For a decade the number of students has been steadily increasing. President Thomas entered upon his work at a fortunate time, for the tide had already turned. But his energy and enthusiasm do not permit him merely to drift with the tide. To add to the equipment of the college in both men and buildings that the college may be of greater service to those who seek it; to retain its character as a man's college while still admitting women on the same terms with men; to fix an ideal for Middlebury that shall be original, not a weak copy,—these are weighty things to accomplish, not to be done in a moment nor by a mere act of will. But no one who has heard President Thomas unfold his plans during the past year doubts his ability to do these things. His success the first year promises more in the future. His plan for the development of Middlebury College is more than a dream; it is the farsighted vision of a man of action who can both plan and realize. Middlebury is better known now than a year ago, both in its past record and in its hopes for the future. It is a growing institution, and that fact secures for its serious consideration. To be one of its student body at the present time, to aid in its growth, to help in solving the problems that come with increased numbers, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the men who are making the new Middlebury—this is an opportunity that will appeal to many.

But there is one stronger reason for the young man's choosing Middlebury, or for the parents' choosing for him. "It is the net personality of the teacher that educates." The reputation of Middlebury has been due to the fact that she has had on her faculty men who could place the stamp of their individuality on the student body, To this faculty has now been added a man who is gaining recognition as an educator of unusual promise. The highest function of the teacher is to inspire, and no one who has visited Middlebury during the past year can question the reality of the inspiration that has touched every spring of student life. Those who have listened to President Thomas know the source of the inspiration. Not Middlebury men alone, or those interested in the college, but practically all his hearers have been impressed by his enthusiasm, the clearness of his vision, the high character of his purpose, and the absolute sincerity of his convictions. He has inspired scores of audiences. How much greater must be his influence over those so fortunate as to spend the most

impressionable period of their lives in the college under his administration. Not because he succeeded in raising the Pearsons fund, a business agent might have done that; not because the college has been better advertised, a mere incident in administration; but because of the personality of President Thomas, beeause he is giving of his spirit to the whole student body, for this reason many young men will choose Middlebury, many parents will send their sons there.

IN RE REMINISCENCE.

[HON. HENRY M. BARNUM, '58.]

TO a student just entering upon his college course, or just going forth after his graduation with his diploma in his pocket, couched in high sounding Latin phrases, to battle with the busy world in his struggle for fame, for wealth, or for life, half a century seems a long time to look forward to. But when the half century period has passed and gone into history, when the battle of life has been fought, and either won in greater or less degree, or practically lost, and the life struggle ended, and when he is only waiting to be called hence, then, as the man of three score years and ten, or perhaps half a decade beyond that, as in case of the writer, looks back on the course he has traveled, how short, how fleeting, how like a dream it all appears.

I have been asked by the editor of THE CAMPUS to contribute to its columns either something of a reminiscent nature, or some account of my life work. As there is nothing in my life work that would seem to be of special interest to the readers of THE CAMPUS, it being only the ordinary experience of a busy country lawyer, I have thought that perhaps some reference to the experience of a Middlebury student of fifty and some years ago, and to the condition of things there at that time, might show the student of the present day, the fewer advantages that we of that day had in our efforts to obtain a college education, when compared with the more enlarged and improved facilities of the present day, especially so in the case of those of us who were not blessed with ample means, and in consequence had to rely in a

large measure upon our own personal efforts, and practice the most rigid economy.

My classmate, Prof. Brainerd Kellogg, has in a recent number of THE CAMPUS, given an account of the primitive condition that prevailed in those days at Middlebury College, and in a more recent number, Dr. R. S. Holmes, of the class of 1862, has given further facts relative to a little later day. Without trenching too much on the ground covered by their interesting communications, I may say that I entered college in the fall of 1854, with the class of 1858, along with Professor Kellogg, Stephen A. Walker, W. H. Walker, and others well known in after years. If I remember aright, our class, on entering, numbered thirty-one or thirty-two. Of those then entering, seventeen continued to the end and graduated at the Commencement in August, 1858. One, Charles Crawford, died in the fall of our sophomore year, something like a dozen dropped out from time to time, and one of those graduating, Lyman Walker, was an accession to the class, from Dartmouth, in the junior year. So we graduated a class of eighteen, only five of whom are now living.

To go a little back of our college years, I may say, that like many others entering college in those days, I had spent altogether too short a time of study in fitting for college, especially in Latin and Greek, only one year, with four months taken out of that spent in teaching a district school. McClintock's First Book in Latin, two books of the Aeneid of Virgil and one or two of Cicero's Oration against Cataline, and McClintock's First Lessons in Greek, and a few pages of Xenophon's Anabasis constituted our entire equipment in those languages. But such instruction as I had was under the teaching of that prince of teachers, John Ormsbee Haven, of the class of 1852, then principal of Newton Academy in Shoreham, my native town, who heard our recitations out of his regular school hours. A few words as to Mr. Haven's experience in getting through college may not perhaps be wholly uninteresting, and will illustrate the more fully what I have already alluded to. His parents were not blessed with an abundance of worldly means, sufficient to give him material assistance, but his mother was an educated woman, and fitted him for college in both Latin and Greek. His home was in the southeastern part of Shoreham, some eleven miles from the college,

and as I heard the story at the time, his custom was to leave home either Sunday evening, each week, or else long before daylight Monday morning, with his basket of provisions sufficient for his week's sustenance, walk the entire distance, and reach Middlebury in time to be on hand at the customary morning recitation, following the chapel prayer service at 5 a. m. and on Saturday afternoon, when the week's work at the college was ended, walk back home with his empty basket, having boarded himself through the week on the provisions brought from home. This was an example of industry, privation and economy which I fear few young men of the present day would be willing to follow.

Without his persistent and faithful drill, I am quite sure that we would not have been admitted. Two others were with me under his instruction, and entered college at the same time, but neither finished the course.

How well I remember the day of our examination for admission in the old philosophical room at the rear end of the chapel building, adjoining the former college library. I felt that we were not fit to be admitted, so far as Latin and Greek were concerned, and went to the examination with fear and tembling, but with a good word from Mr. Haven and great leniency on the part of that prince of good nature, Prof. W. H. Parker, and that splendid type of a gentleman of the old school, Professor Rensselaer David Chanceford Robbins, the professor of Greek, under whose direction the examination was conducted, and partly perhaps owing to the urgent need for students under which the college then rested, we were admitted. During our first term, and in fact the whole freshman year, we labored, more or less, under some embarrassment, on account of our shortage in Latin and Greek, and our first few lessons in Livy, and Homer's Odyssey, were strenuous indeed. The preface to Livy's History, our first lesson in Latin, seemed very much like floundering in deep water to one just learning to swim, and for a few days, perhaps weeks, the Odyssey was in reality "all Greek" to those of us who had come to college so illy prepared. But under that strict disciplinarian, Tutor Solon Albee, we survived the many trials and pitfalls of the freshman year, after which the skies seemed brighter, and the path not quite so thorny.

I can never forget the pleasant face and kindly nature and

manner of Professor Parker in his classes in mathematics and philosophy. His encouraging words spurred many a halting student to greater efforts and more diligent habits of study. Indeed, had it not been for his good advice and kindness to me, personally, my college course would probably have ended with our sophomore year, as my means, available for college expenses, were practically exhausted, and my father's circumstances were not such that he could afford me material assistance. I explained the situation to Professor Parker, and said that I feared I should be obliged to quit college and go to other work. He wouldn't listen to it for a moment. He said, "Go out and teach during the fall term of yonr junior year, if you can find a place, and continue it during the long winter vacation, and we will trust you for your term bills, tuition and room rent till you have earned it after the completion of the course." I said, "But Professor, I don't like to ask that." He said, "You needn't ask it, I will attend to that, and you can give me your note and pay it after you have earned it when you are through." I did that and gave him my note for the amount, somewhere near $100, a large sum it was to me at that time, and paid it about a year after graduation.

And who of his students can ever forget the pleasant face and kindly manner of Professor Robbins, then an old gentleman, and whom some facetiously disrespectful students sometimes dubbed "Old Roots," in recognition of his persistence that they should search dilligently for Greek roots? A thorough Greek scholar himself, I have often since then wondered that he could so mildly and pleasantly call attention to the many blunders and shortcomings of some students in his Greek classes, and so carefully explain the intricacies of Greek roots and constructions to those of us who sometimes committed woeful errors in conjugation, derivation and construction.

Of Tutor (afterward Professor) Albee, and Prof. George N. Boardman, nothing but most pleasant memories remain. Their careful, rigid and critical methods of instruction, their kindly manner and cheerful advice to all under their teaching, can, at this lapse of time, never be recalled with other feelings than those of thankfulness, that we were so fortunate as to have such faithful teachers and such firm disciplinarians.

President Labaree, too, can never be forgotten by any student

of the college during his administration. He had a measure of dignity to be always remembered; a pleasant face, and a high degree ot politeness, firmness and urbanity, all so necesssry in a successful college president, and withal a sternness toward real transgressors, which gave to a rebuke from him something of a sting not soon to be effaced from the mind.

The life of a student at Middlebury fifty to sixty years ago was, I think, something different from that of the present day. A glance at the Catalogue of 1853–4 shows that the fall term of he college year then commenced August 31 and that Commencement the following summer was August 9. Commencement then occurred the second Wednesday of August, followed by a vacation of three weeks. A vacation of two weeks in the spring is noted, but practically the whole winter was vacation time, as the college was, from early in December to early in April, very nearly abandoned by students, only a few remaining, and nearly all going out to teach a winter school to get a little means to continue their course. During my freshman year I taught the school in my native district in Shoreham, my sophomore winter in the Lovett district near the mountain just east of Middlebury village. My junior fall and winter were spent in teaching the school in Salisbury village, and my winter of our senior year in a district in Crown Point. The wages paid a district school teacher in those days would, I imagine, hardly be regarded as very attractive to a college student in these days, as during my first term of teaching, before I went to college, I received eleven dollars per month, and a month at that time meant for a teacher all the week days of the calendar month, the same as to a farm laborer. Afterwards we were allowed one-half of the Saturdays without calling it "lost time." My second winter I was advanced to $14 per month, my third winter to $18 and my last winter to $19, which was the highest I ever received during the six winters that I taught district schools. Among the duties of a teacher in such schools were sweeping the school room, and building the fire each morning, usually after digging the fire-wood out from the snow where it had been dumped alongside the school house. Teaching a winter district school in those days was hardly to be regarded a sinecure. At least that was my experience. I have no doubt but many of these customs have, in Vermont as elsewhere, long since been abandoned. In addi-

tion, however, to the wages paid as above stated, the teacher was boarded by "boarding around," as it was called, that is, three to five days, more or less, at each place from which scholars were sent, in proportion to the number sent.

Then again a college custom prevailed in those days which I have no doubt has long since been abandoned, and that was that each class was obliged to furnish the fire-wood to warm its recitation room, and see to the building of the fires therein before each recitation during the portion of the year that fires were needed. Some member of the class would be delegated by the others to purchase half a cord of wood, get it sawed and put into a huge box in the recitation room, and collect the expense pro rata from his classmates,—if he could. Then the building of the fires was let to the lowest bidder, either some outsider or more often some member of the class. I well remember that for one term of our freshman year and one term of our sophomore year I took the contract to build the fires in our recitation room, and if I remember aright I received the munificent sum of four dollars a term for the service.

The majority of students of that time, at least of the class of 1858, were of necessity compelled to use the strictest economy, so during the spring and summer terms of our freshman year and a portion of the sophomore year, some dozen or twenty, largely of our class, but some of the higher classes, formed a club, hired a Mrs. Bolton, then living in a small house fronting on the small park between the campus and the present high school, to cook our meals and do all the work necessary to place the same on her tables at her house, while we delegated one of our number to purchase all the supplies needed, and he received his own meals free for his services as steward. I think that at first it cost us about one dollar and twenty cents per week, but as time went on and we became more extravagant in our wants, it ran up to a dollar and sixty cents a week. After that I remember that a considerable number of us had regular table board at a Mrs. Leach's at a house just north of the Methodist church, and at a subsequent term at a Mrs. Frary's in a house situated just about where the old Baptist Church stood, a little below the town hall. At those places I think we had to pay a dollar and seventy-five cents per week, which was looked upon as bordering on extravagance. Somewhat later some of us had meals at the old Middle-

bury House, then on the site of the present Sargent House. There it was $2 per week. And finally, as a piece of rank extravagance, only to be excused on the ground that we were seniors, some of us took meals at the Addison House at $3 per week.

Our college years were during years of general financial stringency and the most rigid economy became an absolute necessity to many of us. I many times walked from the college to my home in Shoreham, about ten miles, and back again and carried a bundle of clothes to be washed, when for fifty cents the Shoreham stage would have carried me to a point three-fourths of a mile from my home. But I didn't always have the fifty cents.

In the college course of instruction at that time, half a century and more ago, there were many deficiencies which have since been supplied. We had no instruction, for instance, in modern languages. German and French were not in the curriculum. The instruction in Geology, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, and Chemistry, and the facilities for obtaining practical work in these branches were meagre and of little aid to the student. Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Moral and Mental Science held full sway. Some of our class, however, enjoyed a special advantage in having instruction in French, as our classmate, Brainerd Kellogg, went one winter to Canada and taught a school for three or four months, boarding, I believe, in a French family, where he learned some French, just how much I am hardly able, after this lapse of time, to say. But on his return in the spring, with his French phrases and manners, we were imbued with an ardent desire to be able to "parlez vous francais" as fluently as a native Frenchman, and we formed a class, procured Fasquelle's first lessons in French, and on Saturday afternoons, after the work of the week was finished, we would assemble under the shade of the tall poplars then standing in front of Painter Hall and have a recitation. I think we continued it for five or six weeks, and as you may readily imagine, became very proficient in the French language and literature, perhaps, however, not coming quite up to the standard of our teacher.

Base ball, football and the like, as now played, were quite unknown at Middlebury during our day. Some games of ball were played on the ground between Painter Hall and the chapel, but not the scientific game of the present, and not by any regular

team, nor by any expert players. In many ways the student of the present day has vastly superior advantages over those of half a century and more ago.

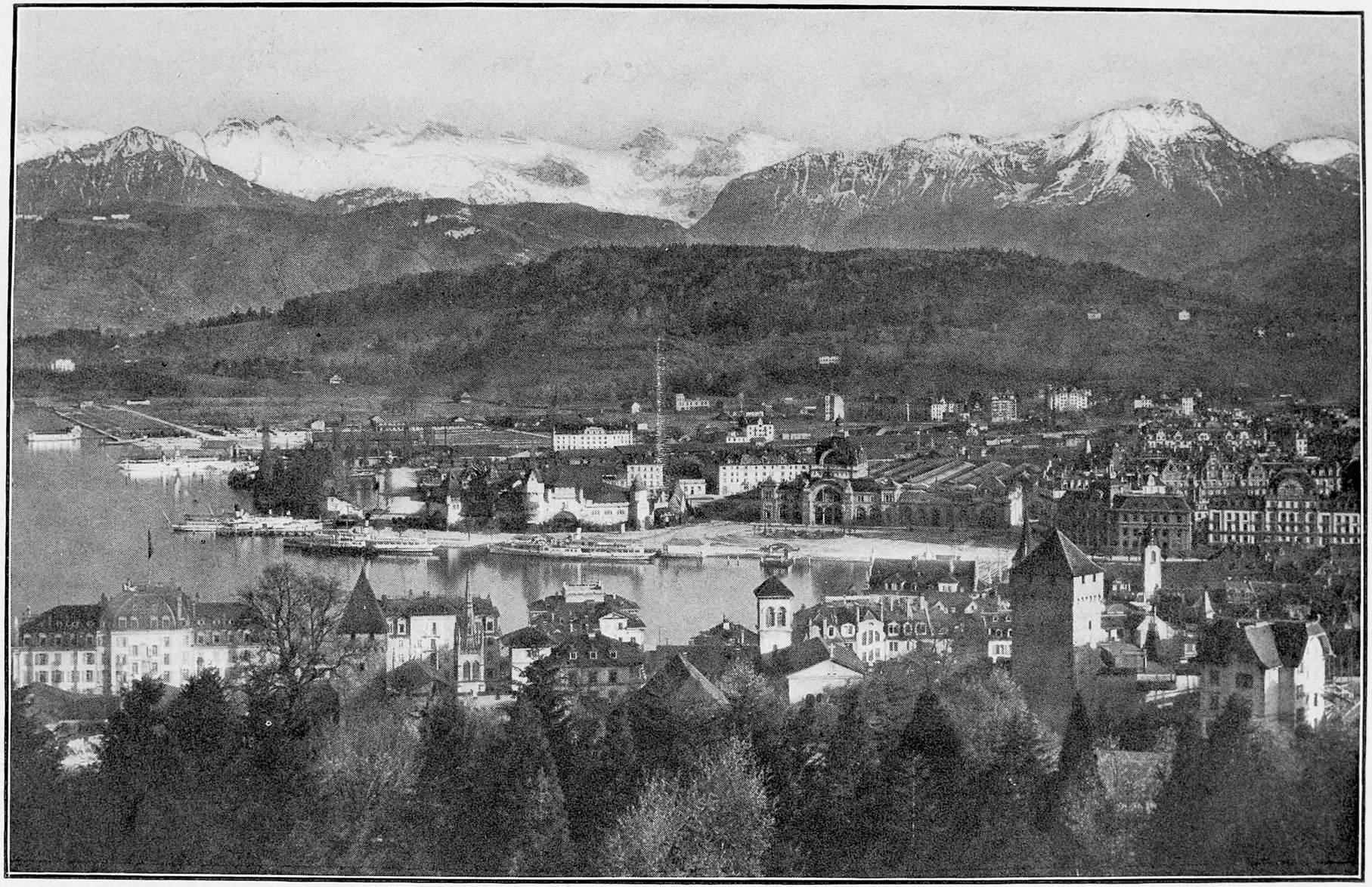
NINE WEEKS AMONG THE ALPS.

(CONTINUED.)

[ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DUANE L. ROBINSON, '03.]

IT was with genuine pleasure that I left Lausanne, after the summer lectures were finished, for a two weeks' trip through Switzerland. Hitherto I had seen the Alps only at long distance —now I was to have the opportunity to meet them, as it were, face to face. Switzerland is so criss-crossed with railroads that now-a-days one can go to the very summits of many of the principal mountains in a first-class carriage, if he so desires, though such a traject is usually very expensive, and lacks the romantic element that more arduous climbing offers to the hardier and less luxurious voyager. The ideal way to see Switzerland, if one has the time, is to walk, or drive, only taking the railways in bad weather or when over-fatigued. But I had to do a great deal of my travelling by rail, as I wanted to get at least a superficial idea of a considerable amount of country in a comparatively short time. But I was travelling on a ticket good on any train, which allowed me to stop wherever I wished, and as long as I wished, good, for the most part, upon the lake steamers as well as upon the railroads, so that I had the largest possible liberty of action, and could become the pedestrian at will.

The first stop was at the quaint little town of Fribourg, or Freiburg, according as one gives it the French or German pronunciation, a town not situated amidst Alpine grandeur, but of great interest to me because of the cathedral there and the great organ, one of the finest in all Europe, with 67 stops and 7800 pipes. I was fortunate enough to hear this famous instrument in the evening at one of the concerts that are held daily in the summer season. I had never dreamed that such a voiume of sound could come from an organ. I heard several other great



LUZERN UND DIE ALPEN.

organs during the trip, but nothing that could compare with this.

At Fribourg, too, are two great suspension bridges, one of them nearly three hundred yards long and three hundred feet above the gorge of the Sarine, below. From the bridges one gets in the afternoon, a quaintly picturesque view of the old town, with its red-tiled roofs and age-blackened buildings, with the great tower of the *Munster* high above it all. Fribourg is a German town, or rather, it is as much German as French, and I found that from now on I was to bid good-by to the French part of the country, and that it would be necessary to brush up my knowledge of the German language in oıder to make myself understood.

Berne, the capital city, was my next halting place. From certain spots in this city, notably the cathedral terrace, one gets most beautiful views of the Bernese Alps, especially in the evening, with the Alpine glow upon them. The streets of this city are mostly wide and of good length, and, in the older part of the town, the buildings on either side form arcades that cover completely the side walls, so that foot-passengers are at all times protected from raiu or snow. There were fountains everywhere. In one of the long main streets there was one every few yards, adorned with statues of every sort, from Samson slaying the lion to an ogre devouring a pocket-full of children. Berne is the home of the wood-carving industry and there are great shops filled with all kinds of beautiful designs, from tiny cigarette holders to life-size figures of bears and other wild animals, all exquisitely done, and priced to match. The bear is the cantonal emblem of Berne, and his effigy is to be found in every conceivable place. The Bernese even go to the trouble of keeping a den full of the live article, at the public expense, down near the river. One of the most curious settings for the animal is at the Zeitglockenthurm, in the middle of the city, where there is a clock which has as an alarm a cock which comes out and gives a lusty crow, while just before the clock strikes, a troop of bears appear and marches around the figure of a man—presumably the ringmaster.

I have space only to mention the Bundes-Rathhaus, or capital building, a large, stately building of greenish-gray stone, with some fine statuary in the rotunda, furnished in the dignified simplicity of style which characterizes everything truly Swiss; the university,—almost every Swiss town has some sort of a

university; and the cathedral, from whose tower there is a superb view. There is plenty of interest in Berne, and I should have liked to spend more time there, but I wanted to get to Intertaken and get my first glimpse of Die Jungfrau.

From Berne to Thun, then through the delightful lake of Thun, one of the most beautiful little sheets of water I have ever seen—it is a trip to remember. Great mountains, clothed in green, rise up out of the lake on all sides; pretty villages dot the hillsides, with chateaux higher up. To my mind it is the prettiest of the Swiss lakes. And Interlaken itself, lying half way between Lake Thun and Lake Brienz, is such a fascinating little town, with its back-ground of huge mountains, and towering above them all, the gigantic bulk of the Jungfrau, covered with the snows of ages—surely Interlaken is a worthy Mecca for the thousands of pilgrims who annually make their way there from the four quarters of the globe. At night the great hotels, many of them perched high np on the mountains and accessible only by cable railways, flashed out their brilliant lights until they looked like fairy castles. I met more people on the main street of Interlaken than I did on Broadway, New York, and about as many of them were Americans—at least, they spoke better English.

But I had "joined the innumerable caravan that moves," and much as I should have liked lingering in Interlaken, it was important that I should perform my part in the programme and pass on, which I did, through Lake Brienz—tame enough after Lake Thun—and over the Brunig Pass to Lucerne and the Vierwaldstattersee. For natural beauty let me commend the Brunig Pass. The train runs straight up grades that would make the hair of a Colorado engineer turn white, down into smiling valleys, past little lakes where the trout were rising, through great fir forests, and past pretty hamlets. I remember one of them, a resort for consumptives, which had the appropriate name of "Lungern." All that nature could do she has surely done for this wild and rugged region. How good old Ruskin would have cursed the railroad that has polluted it. But for all the pollution, I'll wager that it is much easier traveling there now than when Melchthal traversed it on foot in the troublous times of "Wilhelm Tell."

Lucerne has not the Alpine setting that I had pictured to

DAS BUNDESHAUS, SÜDFRONT.

myself. Beautiful enough it is, with Pilatus towering above and The Rigi standing guard down the lake, with the snow-clad Alps of Uri and Engleberg in the distance, but somehow it was not what I had expected, and I must confess to a distinct disappointment in the Lake itself—a disappointment that lasted until I had started from Lucerne on a trip through the Lake to Fluelen. But Lucerne was enjoyable, and I enjoyed it. It is the Saratoga Springs of Switzerland, as far as its hotels are concerned, and I saw more magnificence on the boulevards there than anywhere else in the country. There was not so very much of interest in the town itself except the famous Lion of Lucerne, carved in a sandstone cliff back of the village, in memory of the members of the Swiss Guard who fell at the defense of the Tuileries in 1792. One of the most interesting things in the town, to me, at least, was the old inn where I stayed, The Hotel Goldner Adler, the date of whose foundation no one knows, but it was known to have been in existance in 1456, and has been relieving the wants of hungry—and thirsty—travellers ever since. On its register are the names of the crown princes of Sweden, King Hieronymous of Westphalia, Marie-Louise, second wife of Napoleon, and others of the crowned heads of Europe, while Goethe, Uhland, Byron, Madame de Stael and many lesser literary lights have lived there. Yet in spite of all this magnificence, I had a good room and two good meals there for the modest sum of one dollar and ten cents. And who knows but that I had the same room as the one which three hundred years ago sheltered the uneasy head of King What's-his-name?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE LIBRARY.

DR. M. ALLEN STARR of New York City has recently given us new evidence of his interest in us by a most generous gift of five hundred dollars for books for the college library. According to his wishes this sum was divided among the five departments of History, Philosophy, Chemistry and Physics, Political Science and General Literature.

This gift added to the regular college appropriation is making possible the purchase of many valuable and long-desired books

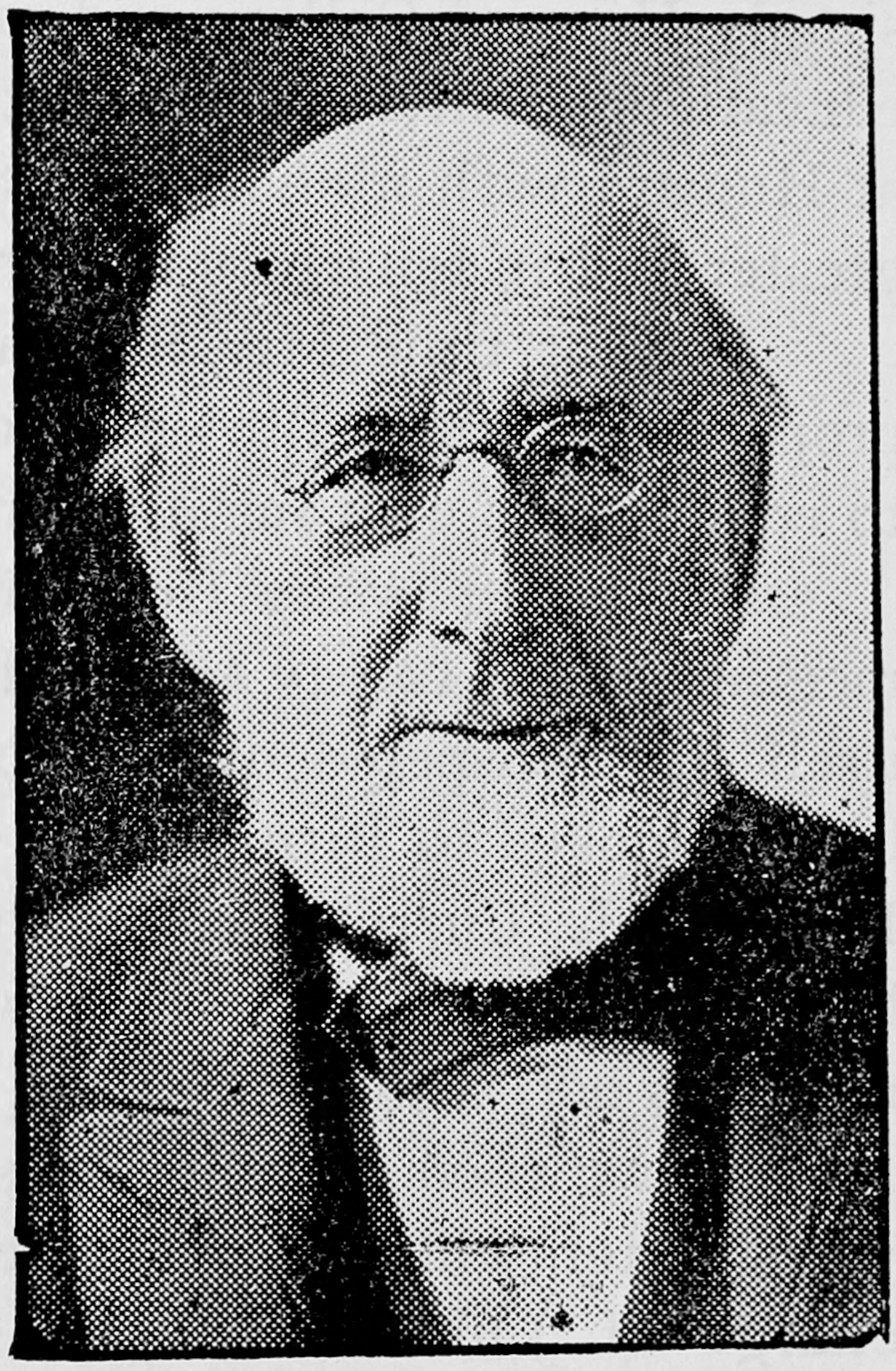
and the end of the year will find our reading room and reference department much better equipped than ever before.

The following additions will be of interest to all :

Benson, From a College Window.
Upton Letters.
Black, Work.
Clement, Handbook of Modern Japan.
Crothers, By the Christmas Fire.
Gentle Reader.
Pardner's Wallet.
Dante, Tutte le Opere.
Hugo, Complete Words. 22 v.
Humphrey, Over Against Green Peak.
Hyde, From Epicurus to Christ.
Kennedy, Servant in the House.
Winter Feast.
Kipling, Complete Works. 19 v.
Mabie, Works. 11 v.
Maeterlinck, Plays.
Mathews, Handbook of American Wild Flowers.
Our Asiatic Neighbor Series. 5 v.
Our European Neighbor Series. 13 v.
Peabody, Singing Caves.
Phillips, Paola and Francessa.
Poems.
Ulysses.
Repplier, Books and Men.
Essays in Idleness.
In the Dozy Hours.
Points of View.
Varia.
Smith, Gondola Days.
Wallace, Lure of the Labrador Wild.
Long Labrador Trail.
Welch, Golden Treasury of Irish Songs and Lyrics.
Woods, Quotations for Occasions.
Yeats, Political Works.

OUR SENIOR ALUMNUS.

SAMUEL STERLING SHERMAN, D. D., '38.



ONE of the most interesting men ever graduated by a New England college is the venerable Samuel S. Sherman, '38, our present senoir alumus. He is a resident of Chicago and has been a Baptist minister, college, seminary and institute president, a carrier of northern ideals to the antebellum south, a successful business man and lastly a gentleman who has made his leisure effective for good.

Born in Rupert, one of the beautiful hill towns of southwestern Vermont, November 24, 1815, he entered Middlebury at an early age and received its degree with the largest class up to that time.

Armed with his sheepskin, he started south. It took him nearly six weeks and gave him no end of adventure to reach Alabama.

Railroads were almost unknown and were only spur lines, while Alabama itself in those early days was almost a wilderness, very recently relieved of its Seminole, Choctaw and Chickoree Indians, who had been transported to the other side of the Mississippi river.

Yet there was already a university of Alabama at Tuscaloosa and there Rev. Dr. Basil Manley, the leading Baptist clergyman of the state, bade the young Vermont graduate welcome. He gave him a position as tutor in the institution and Mr. Sherman found himself associated with one of the great educators of the country, Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, later president of the Mississippi university, and, after the war, president of Columbia university,

New York, and the founder of Barnard college, the woman's annex of Columbia.

Three years later the Alabama state Baptist convention determined to found a college of its own at Marion and asked Mr. Sherman to assume charge of it. This venture, first known as the Howard Literary and Theological Institute, became in time simply Howard College and rapidly became one of the important educational centers of the south. Mr. Sherman started his work at Howard with nine boys, but the number of students was soon greater and in ten years the project was thoroughly established.

At that time Mr. Sherman decided to purchase the school property known as Brownwood, near La Grange, and left Howard to conduct his own institution.

His going away from Marion was signalized by a public meeting called to pay tribute to his success there, and the college itself has prospered on the principles he inaugurated. It was later removed to Birmingham and for ten years had as president Dr. J. M.L. Curry, who became well known as agent of the Peabody and Slater funds for education in the south. The college now has 200 students.

Brownwood occupied President Sherman's energies only three years, after which he returned to Marion to purchase and take charge of Judson institute, a popular female seminary, which under his management became the most important of its kind in the state. He built it up on the most liberal lines both as to studies and the accomplishments taught, and as a reward found that his school secured a noteworthy popular support, with an accompanying remarkable financial success.

Time had gone on until it was 1859, and the passions that resulted in the civil war were coming to the fore. Political feeling in the south was rapidly approaching the exploding point, and even a naturalized northernor was not treated quite the same as a genuine southernor. President Sherman divined this situation without any overt expression of it coming to his attention, and decided the south at that time was no place for him and his growing family. So he quietly and sagaciously disposed of all his property interests while yet there was time and with many regrets set out for the north.

He went to Milwaukee. For three years he was in charge of the Milwaukee Female College, which had been founded by Miss

Catherine Beecher. At the end of that time he gave up teaching and entered upon a business careeer.

Soon after the war Mr. Sherman returned to Alabama for a short time and was given an enthusiastic public reception, being hailed as "Marion's most eminent citizen."

He devoted the rest of his life to business, chiefly in Chicago, and is passing his last days in that city surrounded by his relatives in a pleasant home.

THE BY-PRODUCTS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

[BY REV. GEORGE MILLER ROWLAND, A. M., SAPPORO, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN.]

IN the crofts and industries it often occurs that in the course of their development important and valuable by-products are discovered. And it sometimes happens that the sum of these by-products equals or even exceeds in value the principle product from which the industry had its rise. In this case then the by-products become a legitimate object of pursuit; and the scope of the industry is thus greatly broadened.

The case is not otherwise with the modern Christian missionary enterprise. The aim of the first missionaries sent to foreign parts a century ago was the salvation from the eternal punishments of their sins and to a life of eternal blessedness of individual men and women. In the course of the development of this enterprise many other valuable results have accrued to the Christian propagandism. These by-products have come to be recognized as legitimate objects of pursuit. And while the purpose of changing the heart of the individual man must never be lost sight of, it is now clearly perceived that the renewal of ideas and ideals, and the regeneration of society are all part and parcel of the products to be sought in the propagation of the faith of the Nazarene.

Among the by-products of the Christian propaganda some have long been recognized and gratefully acknowledged even by men who have little interest in missions as such. Geographical knowledge has been vastly increased. Islands have been discovered and continents explored by the Christian missonary. A

Livingstone would be remembered for his discoveries, had he no other claims to the gratitude of succeeding generations.

Anthropology and Ethnology have been advanced by the missionary. Who is so well qualified to speak of a strange people as the man who casts in his lot with that people, and for the sake of lifting them up and saving them spends his whole life in acquiring familiarity with their habits, thoughts, religious ideas, even with their origin, development and history?

Commerce has followed the missionary to such an extent that the merchant might well pay his expenses and regard him as the advance agent of commerce. These and such by-products of missions have long been gratefully acknowledged by the world.

There are other by-products that in these days are becoming more apparent with us in the Far East. The missionary is a mediator of good things between the people from whom he goes and the people to whom he goes. To speak narrowly, the American missionary probably understands the Japanese people as no other class of Americans do. He speaks the Japanese language as no other class of Americans do. He is in a position to promote without extra effort, and as he goes about his daily duties a mutual inter-racial understanding. He can do much in this line that is quite beyond the power of consulates, legations and embassies. The visit of a fleet of sixteen battleships or of a deputation of business men is heralded far and wide; but it is a matter of a few days or at most of a few weeks. The missionary mediates without observation; but his influence is perennial, exerted for a lifetime and not least when he is on furlough in his native land. I have been besought by a thoughtful editor of a Japanese journal published in San Francisco to help him to interpret to the American public the true attitude and feeling of the Japanese people. Interpretation, mediation, peace-bringing are by-products of his life with no lessening of the principle product.

In educational lines the by-products of missionary effort in Japan can hardly be over-estimated. Verbeck as counselor of the Japanese government in early days did much to mould the educational system of the empire; and the influence of his personal character upon Count Okuma and other of his pupils is felt today most profoundly albeit indirectly. Mission schools by the score like the Doshisha of Kyoto have set for all government

schools a high ideal of education. Especially in the matter of character building have they become models that are highly esteemed by the educational authorities. These mission schools are most of them so inadequately equipped that they cannot compete with government schools. But fortunately they can serve as models without competing. And they wisely seek to educate intensively rather than extensively, to mould a few strong characters rather than to seek large numbers. And just because of this method the by-product of influencing the education of the wholeempire is the more abundant and valuable.

But the field in education where the by-products are most potent, striking, and abundant, is that of female education. While there have been from of yore strong and influential women —even a powerful empress, who waged a victorious foreign war— and while the wife and mother has wielded in the family an influence all her own, it yet remains a fact that woman has not been regarded in Japan as the equal at all of man, nor has the wife been a companion to her husband as in a Christian society. In some spheres she was thought to be incapablc of higher education. Mission schools for girls and the woman missionary herself have done much to change all this, particularly among the higher classes of society, so that now we have everywhere government higher schools for girls; men looking for education and companionship when seeking a wife; equality of husband and wife before the laws of the land; and the life of the home gradually developing in the Christian sense.

A rather unexpected by-product of evangelization in Japan has been a revival of the old religions, Shinto and Buddhism. Shinto has lately been declared by the government to be not a religion but merely a national cult, and so it may be left out of account for the present purpose. But Buddhism has adopted Christian methods wholesale. Buddhist Sunday schools, Y. M. B. A's, Buddhist women's societies, Sunday preaching, Buddhist orphanages, Buddhist girls' schools and the like abound. An "Imitation of Buddha" and even an imitation of the New Testament have been published. Not only have Christian methods been adopted, but better still, a Christian spirit has been not a little infused, so that there is much talk of a reformed Buddhism. And in many quarters Buddhists have come to devote themselves to good works and altruistic living.

Such are a few of the indirect results of missions. They will serve to illustrate the fact that with the passing of the years and the multiplying of by-products, the enterprise of Christian propaganda has come to be an enterprise that seeks to renew the whole man and the whole society which his units constitute.

REV. CALVIN B. MOODY, D.D., '77, NEW PRESIDENT OF KINGFISHER COLLEGE.

CALVIN BLODGETT MOODY was born in Waterbury, Vt., October 26, 1855. He prepared for College in Montpelier Seminary, and was graduated from Hartford Theological Seminary three years after his graduation at Middlebury. His *Alma Mater* gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1902.

A friend jocosely speaks of him as having "a judicious mixture of sanctified Yankee shrewdness and practical holiness, a sort of cross between Harriman and Thomas a Kempis." His early pastorates, as well as his closing one, were in New England, but almost at the beginning of his career, the call of the West got into his blood with the result that Osage, Ia., had the fruits of his pastoral service for slightly more than four years preceding his nine years' work with Pilgrim Church of Minneapolis. In later years his face has been turned toward the East. After two years with the Danforth Church of Syracuse he came to Bristol, Conn., where the last six years have been spent. The best of New England birth, training and experience unites with the experience and knowledge of the West in preparing him for his new work and in enabling him to take to Kingfisher the valued assets of a large acquaintance. His whole Christian ministry bears witness to zeal in work, loyalty in friendship, earnest endeavor and outspoken courage as a Christian citizen and sym-

pathy with the spiritual needs of men and women as an ordained servant of God.

In accepting the presidency of Kingfisher he goes to the youngest among the Congregational colleges. In these coming years his faculty of prudent management, together with his executive and financial ability, will be given at a time when this ten-year old institution needs organizing efficiency. Few Western colleges have a larger opportunity. The field is even larger than the new state of Oklahoma. From Kingfisher are to go forth the Christian men and women who are to mold the social, economic and religious life not only of the Indians of the new state but the boys and girls of the new settlers building their homes in this promising region. Dr. Pearsons and Mr. Carnegie have both registered their confidence in the present work and future prospects of this college by their respective gifts of $50,000 and $25,000.

Already Kingfisher has an endowment of $140,000 and 100 acres of land, together with four substantial buildings crowning the brow of the hill overlooking the little city from which the college is named. It must immediately have $10,000 for current expenses and $17,000 to cancel a floating debt brought about by circumstances that will not recur; $8,000 should be immediately available for necessary repairs and a president's house.

PARIS, January 6, 1910.

Dear Mr. Editor:

It is difficult, sometimes, to keep a promise, especially so when the matter in question is an article for THE CAMPUS, for remember, you said nothing about subject, number of words, or the political tint that your paper requires. Therefore, if you are not satisfied, if your readers protest or yawn from sheer inability to complain, it won't be my fault. Isn't that so?

The American in general has the strangest kinds of notions about France, French people and their literature. Where he obtained such ideas; upon what basis he builds them, and why he builds them, and why he sticks to them; thas is enough to keep you and me busy for an hour at least.

One hundred years ago when the whole world was trembling

from the shock and surprise of the French Revolution, noble éringrés, political refugees, individual what-not rushed to America, that large bosom of freedom, to pull themselves together, get the rudder repaired, then boys! again. Without money, minus friends, ideas could not sustain them, so they labored. Some taught their mother-Tongue, others gave dancing lessons and the American citizen pitied and scorned them.

Time passed, but the impression remained. A Frenchman must needs be a dancing master, gay, light-headed, immoral, superficial at best. Few Americans spoke the elegant language that these natives offered. Their acquaintance with the literature caused blushes to cover their cheeks, and they hid the yellow-covered novels under their pillow. In the colleges the Latin man, sometimes the Greek man, attempted to unlock the mysteries of France with the rusty Latin key, but they could only peep through the hole. The students abused the dictionaries, thumbed the vocabularies, and cursed the astounding array of irregular verbs, (expressions made to harass foreigners). After three years ot laudable efforts they knew as much of France as the anatomist knows of the rat he has only skinned. Then came the natural method with its array of babbling teachers, who in six weeks could make you ask glibly for soup, bread, and cake, and say, " Parley-vous francais " with a wonderful accent.

Put out of countenance, feeling instinctively that he had been cheated, the American essayed again. This time the Philologist assisted, books, manuscripts and baggage on hand. He had received serious training ; he had hammered long upon a hard question : the sheep-skin attested that, so he proceeded to explain France, not as it is, but as he saw it.

And the gaps yawn still in America.

Six weeks in Europe won't do; a year is a small drop, too. Yet even that dose would do if the aspirant studied France, French people and their customs, and *assimilated* the literature he usually studies *about* the subject.

Here she is, France, a living, seething, restless country, struggling under her destiny, striving to solve it, proud of her part, strong in ideals, and confident of her future.

Here he is, the Frenchman, laborious, intellectual, eager, inventive, in the front rank of science ; devoted to his family, to his race, to his country ; economical, frngal, and yet generous ;

faithful to his friends, true to his ideals, and loyal to his conscience.

Here it is, the literature, a field for every plough ; food for every palace, art for all ; and withal, alive, searching for the Truth, afraid of no obstacle, conscious of its mission, with its message for the *World*.

There, Mr. Editor, is my word. I have not exaggerated ; I have lived and loved, and what better touch stone than the heart married to the brain that thinks and craves to know? Learn to be broad, open-minded, and big-hearted and never forget that France held out the first hand to struggling American in the throes of Freedom.—*H. Parker Williamson, '95.*

JAMES MEACHAM GIFFORD, '77.

THE Hudson-Fulton number of the New York *Tribune* contained a very interesting and worthy article entitled, "Scholarship of the Contemporaneous Bar." It is a study of the qualities that have replaced the one glory of the much vaunted Bar of the olden time. The writer of the article says ; "It is, of course, somewhat difficult to select names that shall be representative and typical of the particular bar of to-day that is had in mind—difficult not because there are so few from which to select, but because of the very embarrassment of riches."

After mentioning the names of Senator John C. Spooner and Judge Alton B. Parker, the article continues :

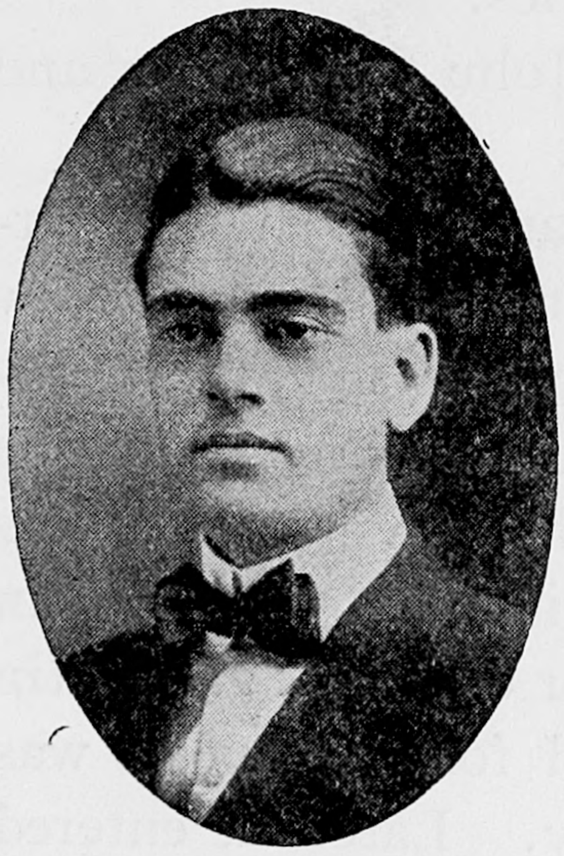
"James M. Gifford is another striking example of the scholarship that is characteristic of the contemporaneous bar of New York. Descended from an oldtime family of Normandy, representatives of which fought under William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings, he is himself a native of Vermont. His classical education was received at historic Middlebury College, in that State. For five years he was professor of Greek and Latin at the Mechanicsville (N. Y,) Academy, and for three years was the principal of the Mexico (N. Y.) Academy. Later he entered the Columbia Law School, and after his graduation with the class of 1883, became a member of the faculty, remaining there for some years as an instructor. In addition to his bachelorship in

arts and laws, he has received from Syracuse University the degree of master of arts and from Middlebury College that of doctor of laws.

"Mr. Gifford, whose industry and natural ability, aided by an admirable educational training, have given him a foremost and an honorable position among his fellows of the New York bar, is, or during his career has been, associated professionally and in a business way with a number of important corporations. These associations include the vice-presidency of the American Agricultural Company and the Union Typewriter Company, the presidency of the Charlotte Harbor and Northern Railroad Company and membership on the directorates of thc First National Bank of Ward River, Neb.; the Columbia Trust Company, the Fidelity Development Company, the Hamilton Bank and the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company.

A SUCCESSFUL MANAGER.

THE financial side of undergraduate organizations is generally their weakest side; at all events it is the side where weakness is most painfully apparent, and the long list of deficits with the more or less successful efforts to meet them does not make a pleasant memory for those of us whose Middlebury experience covers five or more college generations. This being so, it is a special pleasure to record a notable exception. The business management of THE CAMPUS has been for three years in the hands of Egbert C. Hadley, of the Class of 1910. As he now retires from that office, it is only fitting that his signal success in it should be formally recognized. Systematic, alert, untiring, and resourceful, he has proved himself from the outset an ideal manager; if every Middlebury alumnus is not a CAMPUS subscriber, it is not because the interests of the publication have not been presented to him from every possible point of view —with an ingenuity so fertile and so tireless as, in one instance at



least, to have defeated for a time its own object. A prominent alumnus in New York city, after various and varied invitations to subscribe had been unsuccessfully sent him, responded at last with the subscription price, saying in substance that he had been curious to know how long it would take the manager to reach the end of his resources, but had finally come to the conclusion that the supply was inexhaustible. He came down, therefore, like Davy Crockett's coon, pleasantly adding the hope that his correspondent might eventually find in the metropolis a business arena commensurate with his powers. What the field may be that Mr. Hadley proposes to enter, the writer does not know. He can wish for him nothing better, though, than that he may carry into his future work the qnalities that have marked his CAMPUS management; nor can he wish better for THE CAMPUS than that it may continue to be directed, on the financial, side by men of the Hadley stamp.

C. B. W.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association as expressed in its constitution is as follows:

"The colleges and universities enrolled in the association severally agree to take control of student athletic sports, as far as may be necessary to maintain in them a high standard of personal honor, eligibility and fair play and to remedy whatever abuses exist."

This year the main business of the organization concerns football. Suggestious from Coach Stagg of Chicago and from the authorities at West Point for changes in the rules to the better were brought up for discussion.

Extracts from the above are as follows:

"The game of football has developed dangers which are recognized to be intolerable in a fairly regulated sport. * * * The practice of employing professional coaches who are not identified with the college either as members of the faculty or alumni has a tendency to obscure the amateur basis of the sport and to sacrifice an undue proportion of legitimate educational work in order to meet the inordinate demands for a winning team."

Among the important changes in the rules brought forward were the following:

"Not to allow pulling or pushing of the man carrying the ball in order to prevent mass plays and striking with the force of two or three men in a compact body."

"To remove the penalty for an uncompleted forward pass on the first and second down. Let the ball be brought back to the point from which it was thrown without the penalty, to encourage open and spectacular play."

"To allow the quarter back to run with the ball without restriction as to place of crossing the line of scrimmage."

More than sixty of the leading colleges ot America sent their representatives to the meeting. Professor McGilton attended from our own college.

PROGRAMME

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

MURRAY HILL HOTEL, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28TH, 1909

MORNING SESSION, 10 A. M.

1. Opening Address: "Work of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association." Captain Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Army, President.
2. "The Function of Athletics in College Life." Chancellor J. R. Day, Syracuse University.
3. Competition in Collegiate Athletics." Dr. D. A. Sargent, Harvard University.
4. "The Inter-relation of all forms of Amateur Athletics." Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield, Mass.
5. "Courtesy and Sportsmanship in Intercollegiate Athletics." Professor Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 P. M.

1. Routine Business.

2. Reports of—
   (1) The Secretary and Treasurer.
   (2) District Representatives.
   (3) Football Rules Committee.
   (4) Central Board of Officials.
   (5) Basket-Ball Rules Committee.
   (6) Committee on Track Athletics.
   (7) Committee on the Proper Administration of College Athletics.
   (8) Committee to formulate a Law of Amateurism.
3. Election of members of the Football and Basket-Ball Rules Committees.
4. Election of Officers.

PRENTISS CHENEY HOYT, '89.

PROFESSOR HOYT is assisting in securing for the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, a children's theatre. This movement, tending toward the development of education along dramatic lines, is being undertaken by the committee on the drama of the Public Education Association. The chairman of this committee is Prof. Prentiss C. Hoyt, head of the English department of Clark College, whose success in bringing out the best plays by college students is well known.

The proposition of the committee contemplates the presentation of the best plays for children by the children themselves before an audience made up of playmates and parents. The work of interpretation, developing of character and appropriate costuming is to be left to the necessary supervision and direction of some member of the committee.

Prof. Hoyt has developed remarkable interest in the move-

ment, and has already outlined plans for the remodeling of Emanuel Church, which long ago ceased to be a church and reverting to the City Missionary Society, became a place for settlement work, known as the Endicott House.

The Worcester work will follow the lines of the New York movement and the interest of the Rev. John H. Matthews, city missionary, who has charge of Endicott House, has been elicited so that there will be a harmonious feeling between the two organizations and the dramatic education of the children will be rapidly prosecuted. Mr. Matthews has already prepared plans for some changes in the interior, although it is well fitted for theatre work at the present time. A larger stage will be erected, with footlights and scenery.

Miss Marietta Knight of the South high school, who has charge of dramatic work in the school, has visited Endicott House with Mr. Matthews and Prof. Hoyt has planned for the remodelling of the auditorium.

Miss Knight says that it is an ideal place for a children's theatre. It is in a section of the city where the keenest interest will be manifest. The widely known Garden city tract is within a stone's throw of the building, and bordering on Endicott street, on which Endicott House is situated, is Crompton Park, one of the most popular playgrounds in the city.

THE CHESS CLUB.

THE Chess Club of Middlebury College recently met and elected the following officers: Pres., Twitchell, '11, Vice Pres., Harris, '12, Sec'y.-Treas., Kopke, '12.

The constitution was remodled so as to include checkers. Consequently the name of the club was changed to the "Checker and Chess Club of Middlebury College." A double tournament will soon be opened. All persons desiring to enter are requested to hand their names to one of the above officers.

THE GLEE CLUB.

ON Friday evening, Jan. 14th, the Glee Club gave the first concert of the season in the Armory at Whitehall before an audience of about 600. This was the fourth number of the sea-

son's lecture course given by the Civic Improvement League of that place. The men were royally entertained by the ladies of the society and were given a complimentary dance after the concert. Although this was the first appearance of the Club this year, the concert was a success in every way. Following is the programme:

PROGRAMME

. . . BY . . .

THE GLEE CLUB ASSISTED BY THE COLLEGE ORCHESTRA, MANDOLIN QUARTETTE AND MR. CLINTON S. REYNOLDS, VIOLINIST, MR. WILLIAM F. POLLARD, TENOR, MR. BENJAMIN S. STEWART, BARITONE, MR. HERBERT A. BURNHAM, READER, MR. HUGH O. THAYER, ACCOMPANIST

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1 Elixir Juventatis — Stanley

GLEE CLUB

2 Raymond Overture — Thomas

ORCHESTRA

3 Monologue, "A Song" — From the French

MR. BURNHAM

4 Prayer and Air — From Freischutz

MR. REYNOLDS

5 When Jack Comes Sailing Home — Norworth

MANDOLIN QUARTETTE

6 { a Kentuckey Babe — Geibel
  { b Two Blue Eyes — Morse

GLEE CLUB

INTERMISSION

PART II

7 Frolics of Cupid — Greenwald

ORCHESTRA

8 Sweetheart, Come Back to Me — From Tuft's Songs

MR. POLLARD AND GLEE CLUB

9 Fine and Dandy — Burt

MANDOLIN QUARTETTE

10 Aux Italiens — Meredith

(Music from Verdi's "Il Trovatore")

MR. BURNHAM, MR. REYNOLDS, MR. THAYER

11 Remembrance — Telma

(With Violin Obligato)

MR. STEWART AND MR. REYNOLDS

22 Good-Night, My Love — Marschener

GLEE CLUB

PERSONELL

Glee Club

B. S. Stewart, '11, Leader — H. A. Burnham, '11, Manager

FIRST TENORS

G. M. Wright, '10
H. A. Burnham, '11
L. C. Morrison, '12
W. F. Pollard, '13

SECOND TENORS

R. C. Ryder, '10
A. W. Coolidge, '11
M. F. Blanchard, '12
G. S. Fowler, '13

FIRST BASSOS

R. A. Kilburn, '11
B. S. Stewart, '11
R. K. Lane, '12
A. C. Thomas, '12

SECOND BASSOS

W. C. Bosworth, '11
W. H. Cleary, '11
J. G. Peach, '11
D. S. Atwood, '13

Mandolin Quartette

B. S. Stewart, '11
R. F. Palmer, '11
J. M. Stillson, '12
E. L. O'Neill, '12

College Orchestra

C. S. Reynolds, '13, Leader — B. S. Stewart, '11, Manager
W. M. Monroe, '12, First Violin
C. S. Reynolds, '13, First Violin
R. H. Walch, '13, First Cornet
E. J. Wiley, '13, Second Cornet
K. I. Sterns, Clarinet
H. O. Thayer, '12, Pianist
B. S. Stewart, '11, Drums

So far this year an unusual interest has been shown in the Glee Club, a larger number of men trying out for it, and more hard work being done than ever before. Manager Burnham has been securing engagements for several months and a number of trips have been arranged. Much of the success of the Club is due to the leader, B. S. Stewart, who has done fine work in drilling the men, and has himself a prominent part in the program. With such a beginning, the season promises to be one of the most successful the Club has ever had.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

THE time honored practice of Saturday morning rhetoricals has taken a new form in the Woman's Department under the leadership of Miss White. The women have been organized into an association to be known as The Women's Club of Middlebury College. The Club is divided into departments, such as Music, Drama, Science, etc., and a different department will be responsible for each week's programme. It is hoped that by this method each woman shall not only have some practice and training in public speaking, but that she will also gain practical knowledge of the parliamentary conduct of any business meeting.

Each program is designed to be of interest both to those who present it and those who listen.

The admittance of guests will be through formal invitations issued by the Club.

THE DEBATING UNION.

OWING to a number of difficulties the Debating Union was a little late in organizing this year. However, when the proper time came organization was effected and the following officers were elected :

President—G. E. Shaw, '10.

Vice-President—E. S. S. Sunderland, '11.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Avery, '11.

Manager—W. P. Harris, '11.

Executive Committee—J. G. Peach, '11, G. G. Taylor, '12, W. P. Harris, '11.

In one of the first meetings the project of forming a triangular league between Middlebury, Clark and Norwich was

discussed and the manager was instructed to arrange such a league if possible. It was found that Norwich favored such a league, but that Clark could not enter, though anxious to enter into relations with Middlebnry concerning future debates. Accordingly, the plan of forming a league was abandoned, and a contract between Clark and Middlebury, providing for a series of debates at Middlebury and Clark alternately, has been formed. The first debate will be held at Middlebury on April 29.

Since the Dramatic Club so kindly consented to give "Half Back Sandy" for our own benefit as well as that of the Athletic Association, our deficit of last year has been removed and we find ourselves financially free in undertaking this year's work.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

[BY MISS HELEN WILDER, '13.]

"My they're good."

"Wish I had some."

"Why don't cher come and get 'em then!"

"'Cause."

"'Cause what?"

"I'd get my feet wet."

"Why don't cher take off your shoes and stockings and wade?"

"'Cause."

"That's what you always say."

"Well, 'cause mamma says it is not nice for little girls to go barefoot, because it makes 'em big and besides they might cut 'em."

"Gee, I'm glad I ain't a girl."

A red headed boy with "bas-relief" freckles was standing on the bank of a brook eating wild grapes. From the opposite bank a long legged little girl in a blue gingham dress, stood wistfully watching him.

"Well, I'm glad I ain't a boy, and I don't wish I had some of your old grapes."

She turned and darted up the road.

"Betty!"

"Betty, Betty, I know how you can get some without get-

ting your feet wet.''

''How?''

''Come back and I'll show you.''

She came back slowly.

''I'll get stones in the brook, the way I've seen pa do for ma, and you can jump.''

After much tugging and splashing five rolly stepping stones were laid and the perilous journey was begun. On the fifth stone she slipped and one little foot went splashing into the water.

''O, what will mamma say?''

''Don't tell.''

''But she'll see.''

''If you stay out long enough it'll dry.''

''But suppose I catch cold and die.''

''Aw! You see those grapes up there? Well, I'm going to climb up an' get 'em an' you can catch 'em in your dress.''

Bunch after bunch of the big purple grapes fell into the clean little gingham lap, leaving big, ugly stains.

''Ain't we having a good time?''

''Ain't we though!

''When we get big let's get married and live in that house over there, and eat grapes all the time.''

''Let's.''

''Say, it's getting dark an' we oughter be goin' home.''

''All right, come on.''

When they reached the brook their little bridge was gone; the water had taken the stones with it as went dancing down over the hill.

''Now wha' cher going to do?'' called Jack as he went wading across.

''Oh, Jack!''

But he trudged straight on.

''Jack, Jack.''

For a minute Betty hesitated. Then she ran to a stone. It was too heavy, but she resolutely rolled it down the bank into the brook. Then another and another till she had a little bridge of her own.

''You'd better hurry,'' Jack called back to her, ''cause there's lions and rattlesnakes and tigers in those woods.''

''Well, you'd better watch out that the goblins don't get

you, 'cause you was mean to a little girl.''

* * * * * * * * * *

A canoe was drifting over a tiny pond edged with scarlet and gold maples which were dotted here and there by a dark pine.

Nestled among the cushions of the canoe was a girl who lay dreaming out over the water toward the sun which was just dropping below the horizon.

In the stern, a broad-shouldered youth with close cropped auburn hair and dancing blue eyes sat studying the face of the girl.

"It must have been about this time of year, too.''

The girl started, and a queer expression passed over her face.

"What was about this time of year?''

"Did I say anything?''

"Why, you absent-minded boy,'' she laughed. "You said something about the time of year.''

"I was thinking about that day we picked the grapes down below the dam here. Do you remember it?''

"And you ran off and left me. What a sight I was when I got home!''

"We've had some good times around this old pond, haven't we?''

"And to think this is the last one!''

"Why?

"Aren't you going away to-morrow?''

"No.''

"Why, Jack!''

"Well, you see father consented yesterday to let me call Dr. Adams in consultation. He agreed with me that father will probably live a long time, but he will never be any better and—and so mother needs me here.''

"But that position in the Boston hospital?''

"I telegraphed them last night that I can't accept it after all.''

"Oh, Jack!'' was all she said except with her eyes, but Jack didn't notice the tears the long lashes were winking, for she realized what his decision must have cost him.

"Betty,'' he burst out suddenly, "do you remember what you promised me about that house over there the afternoon we

picked the grapes?''

The girl nodded.

"I intended to ask you that same question again before I went to Boston, but now———''

The girl lay looking deep into the woods. Slowly she turned her big grey eyes to him.

"Now what.''

"Why, girl, don't you see what my decision to stay here means? I shall take father's patients, and in a few years I shall be just a poor country doctor leading such a life as I can't ask you to share.''

"Betty,'' he went on, mechanically, "you can't realize what your visits to your grandmother have meant to me. I've lived on them from summer to summer. Your quaint little city ways were so strange to me and yonr ——— '' his voice trailed off into silence, and he paddled swiftly toward shore.

For some time the dip of the paddle was the only sound that was heard. Finally Betty spoke.

"Jack?''

"Yes.''

"Why don't you ask me what you were going to, just to see what I'll say?''

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

THE whole college is planning to celebrate Washington's Birthday by a supper in the town hall, followed by the usual speeches. The women of the college have kindly offered to prepare the food. A student committee, composed of the presidents and vice-presidents of the four classes, has general oversight of the arrangements. Special departments of the work are in the hands of sub-committees.

An interesting innovation is a rule, passed by the committee, requiring that all tickets be purchased by Saturday, February 12. Times and places of sale of tickets will be clearly announced. Purchasers must pay cash. As the price of tickets will be as low as is consistent with good food and service, it is confidently expected that the attendance will be larger than that on any previous occasion.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

"HALF-BACK SANDY."

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION TUESDAY EVENING.

THE play of the above name was presented at the opera house Tuesday evening by the Middlebury College Dramatic Club for the benefit of the Debating Union and the Athletic Association.

This was the first play presented by the recently organized Dramatic Club, although many of the actors are old favorites with Middlebury audiences. and the entertainment was a pronounced success, calling forth much merited applause.

The members of the club may justly feel proud of their initial performance, and the public will look forward to the next one which will probably be given the present winter.

Not the least pleasurable part of the program was the work of the College Orchestra, which furnished excellent music between the acts and for the dance following, which was attended by about forty couples.—*Middlebury Register, Dec. 24, 1909.*

A HUSTLING PRESIDENT.

THE following clipped from one of the Register's exchanges, will receive the endorsement of President Thomas' friends here and elsewhere.

"President Thomas of Middlebury College is a hustler. He was in Washington county recently and within forty-eight hours delivered seven addresses, part of them in Barre and part in Montpelier. Of these addresses two were sermons and every one of them full of good common sense. The vivacions president is no drone and has a faculty of not only "getting there," but also of making every movement count.

NO department of the college has made more rapid progress recently than the work of the library. Under Miss Etta M. Clark, the new librarian, the reference room is no longer a place for study between classes, but a real library reference room.

"HALF-BACK SANDY"—THE PLAYERS.

Reading from left to right, standing:—H. S. Tuck, E. S. S. Sunderland, E. B. Hallett, H. O. Thayer, R. K. Lane, F. C. Ryder, J. G. Peach.
Sitting:—B. S. Stewart. Miss Gertrude Brodie, H. A. Burnham, M. J. Lahiff.

Several students serve as assistants, especially in the making of cards for the large number of new books which are being added to the library. The appropriation for library purposes was increased this year to $3000, over three times what it has been in recent years. Aside from this the library received a special gift of $500 for the purchase of books from Dr. M. Allen Starr of New York, son of the donor of the building. A further gift of about 50 books has been made by Dr. J. Edward L. Stevens, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York city. Mr. Stevens will visit the college during January.

THE committee of the college corporation, which has in charge the erection of the new dormitory for women, for which $60,000 of the Pearsons Fund will be expended, has been prospecting this past week on the new Battell Campus, donated last year by Hon. Joseph Battell. It has been found that the rock on the crest of the hill, one hundred feet north of the cottages now occupied as a home for women, lies about seven feet below the surface of the ground. The new building will probably rest its foundation on this rock. The site commands a magnificent view both to the east and to the west, and the new building will be one of tne most prominent objects in the landscape of Middlebury. The ground there is forty feet higher than that on which the college chapel stands.—*Middlebury Register.*

AT the recent library meeting in Proctorsville, Doctor Thomas, president of Middlebury College, said that the time was coming when the Free Public Library would be considered as necessary a part of any community as the postoffice, the schoolhouse, grocery store, or even the millinery shop. Private libraries he defined as out of reach of the man of average means. But every man, according to Dr. Thomas, should be able to find in his town library a book which will help him to undertake in a scientific way the new enterprise he may be contemplating. In the manufacturing towns there should be books for mechanics and artisans, in the rural towns there should be books for farmers. Doctor Thomas said that when he was a boy his father gave him thirteen swarms of bees and the best book then published on the care of bees. By studying this book so that he knew it from

cover to cover and by diligently following its advice, he obtained honey enough to pay most of his expenses through college. One winter he shipped a ton of honey to Chicago. Our town libraries should furnish every boy an opportunity for a like accomplishment in his chosen work.—*The Vermont Tribune.*

ALPHA CHI DANCE.

ONE of the prettiest dances ever held in Middlebury was given by the Alpha Chi Sorority on Saturday evening, January eighth. Much originality and artistic taste were displayed in the decorations. Hundreds of butterflies hovered here and there amid a trellis of smilax, presenting a most exquisite color scheme. Dainty, golden winged butterflies served as favors and predominated even to the refreshments. The college orchestra of seven pieces furnished excellent music and about sixty-five couples were in attendance.

The following acted as patronesses: Mrs. John M. Thomas, Mrs. Walter E. Howard, Mrs. Chas. B. Wright, Mrs. Ernest C. Bryant, and Miss Rhoda M. White.

Among those from out of town who attended the dance: Miss Grace Buttolph and Mabel Judge of Ludlow; Ruth Pollard and Dorothy Temple of Rutland; Marjorie Thomas of Boston; Vida Spooner of Brandon; Ruth Phinney of Port Henry, N. Y.; May Calhoun of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Minnie Burditt of Pittsford; Messrs. Jas. L. Lovejoy and Edward Lockwood of Ludlow; Lyman B. Tobin of Hoosic, N. Y.; James A. Chalmers of Keene, N. H.; Geo. E. Wheeler and Chas. B. Swift of Burlington; Wm. H. Hull of New London, Conn.—*Middlebury Register.*

AT M. I. T. every state except North Carolina, Idaho, Nevada and Oklahoma are represented. The number of foreign students is within one of the greatest number of foreign students we have ever had. Thirty countries are represented by these students, and China with its 11 and Mexico with its 10 send more than any other two countries. Alberta, Bulgaria, New Zealand and Switzerland send students this year, and are countries that have not been represented for the past seven years.—*Tech.*

THE EDITOR.

THE CAMPUS is a student paper in name, why not make it a student paper in fact? All that is necessary is for each student to feel his individual responsibility for the success of the paper. The editor is desirous of publishing in each issue a poem, a story, and an article contributed by the student body. This offers an opportunity for varied abilities, and it is to be hoped that *you* will avail yourself of the opportunity.

WE are *waiting* for more discussion on the foot ball question, *listening* for more college yells and songs and *looking* for the other *nine* to help with the geological microscope. If you have not already read the December issue, read it and you will know *why*.

THE Press Club ought to meet with success from the start because such an organization has long been needed at Middlebury. Of course the primary object of the club should be to spread the name of the college abroad through the press, but there are other things to be done in the near future, such as establishing a weekly newspaper, which naturally will come into the province of this body.

The Press Club is a prominent feature at almost all colleges to-day and there is no reason why it should not be successful here.

MUCH appreciation is felt by the women of the college for the opportunity afforded them to play basket ball. For several weeks progressive steps have daily been taken toward the organization of class teams and in perfecting plans for practice. The latter is held on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons each week and has already begun with much earnest and enthusiastic interest.

Many of those who pledged themselves to work for class glories have already displayed superior knowledge and skill in

the game and all points to an interesting series of inter-class games at the close of the season.

In anticipation of these events, clever artists are already designing armbands significant of class distinctions to be won by the players.

It now remains for the more sedate to lend the proverbial helping hand and prepare good, spirited cheers to enliven the class rivalries soon to predominate.

NOW that the foot ball season has gone by, the attention of the greater part of the students is again turning toward basket ball. The purchase of the old Catholic church, on Weybridge street, by President Thomas, has given us for another season, at least, a place in which to practice and have our games. A tax has been levied on the students and several necessary improvements have been made in the hall. For the remainder of the semester a schedule for practice has been made out and the class teams are already getting into trim. The series of class games which are to be played will begin next semester, and doubtless they will prove as interesting as those of the last two seasons. Interest in the game seems to be spreading and the women of the college have organized class teams and are to have the use of the hall two afternoons each week.

There are several reasons why basket ball should be of special interest to every student. First, we want to have a college team in the near future; and second, if we don't show the trustees, as well as the alumni, that we need a gymnasium, how are we to get one? President Thomas said that we could have everything we wanted, provided we need it and show that we want it. So let everybody who is able and has the time, go out for one of the class teams. You can help them in their practice and if you accomplish nothing else, you can at least keep yourself in good physical condition during the long winter months.

WE believe that many of our readers will be interested in the following extracts taken from an article to the *Sun* by Jas. G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank of New York city. Mr. Cannon is a member of the council of New York University and chairman of the committee

in charge of the school of commerce, accounts and finance of that institution. After shocking the members of the Massachusetts Teacher's association by the statement that American colleges today are a hundred years behind the times, Mr. Cannon offered an explanation of his statement which we reprint in part:

"You cannot judge a college altogether by what it professes in its catalogue to accomplish. Results are the main standard by which it must be judged, at least from the business point of view.

"Its aim is general culture, but while no man could hold such an aim in higher respect than I, I am obliged to doubt that the American college is achieving its aim. It has been my fortune to meet many college graduates who were seeking a chance to do something in business. Some of them knew things that were not worth knowing; some had a measure of inherited pluck, will and common sense; some were conceited, but a good many did not possess what the books have taught me to believe is culture, and a large number could not make themselves useful either keeping accounts or even adding a column of figures.

"*Accuracy*, *punctuality*, *perseverance* and an insatiable appetite for hard work—these are the qualities that a young man should have from the point of view of a business man. There may be callings in which these are not essential to success, but a business man without them is doomed to small things, if not to failure.

"Now, what I have been able to learn about the life and atmosphere of the college campus has led me to fear that four years in such environment is rather apt to cost a youth the possession of those qualities rather than make their acquisition probable. My understanding is that a young fellow can get through college if he does only half the work he is told to do, and most college faculties, I am told, are satisfied with an average of 60 per cent.

"If a student fails to make even that low mark, I understand he is given another chance, and then another, and still another, so that the youngster may loaf and slight his work for months at a time and still emerge at the end crowned with the chaplet of Bachelor of Arts. Such a policy on the part of college faculties, it seems to me, actually puts a premium on shiftlessness and inaccurracy and justifies the complaint we often hear that our colleges by continually putting up the entrance barriers are seeking to thrust upon secondary school work that they themselves ought to do.

"Then a large part of the college training of to-day is away from the business which our young men are about to undertake. Railing at the commercial tendencies of the age by professional muckrakers does no good. The tendencies are here, and it is time for our educational institutions to adapt themselves to these commercial tendencies and train our young men to enter life with a better equipment, a larger outlook and a thorough knowledge of what is good and bad in these tendencies."

RAYMOND LYLE FISHER, '10.

PRESIDENT TOM LYNCH of the National League, who managed the New Britain club in the Connecticut State League last season, says the Highlanders have picked up a splendid pitcher in Raymond Fisher, who was bought from Hartford. "Fisher beat us every time he pitched against us," says the National president, "and we had a pretty good ball team at that. But we never could get to him. He shut us out twice and we never made things so unpleasant for him that he had to quit in favor of a relief twirler. Fisher isn't one of those chaps who thinks he knows it all and who spurns information. I look for him to make good in the American League."

Fisher was on the Hilltop for a few days last fall, but never played in any championship games with the Highlanders. He met with an accident one afternoon, being struck on the pitching arm by a batted ball in the preliminary practice. Fisher has the best record of any of the new Highlander flingers, winning twenty-four out of twenty-nine games and striking out 243 men in thirty-four battles, an average of whiffs of a trifle more than seven to the game.

Fisher led the Connecticut League boxmen in victories for two seasons. His 1908 record was twelve wins and one defeat. The winning of thirty-six games out of forty-two in two successive years is going some.—*New York Press.*

STUDENT NOTES.

The Middlebury delegates to the Student Volunteer Convention of Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association, which was held at Rochester, N. Y., December 29–January 2, were Miss Stella M. Cook, '10, Miss Sarah H. Lewis, '12, Hiram D. Moore and Rollo A. Kilburn, '11. Professor Wright, who also was to have attended, was unable to do so on account of sickness. On January 9 the delegates, at a joint meeting of men and women held in the chapel, gave their reports of the convention. The reports were very comprehensive and interesting, as well as inspiring.

Professor Sanford told the students after chapel service Wednesday, January 5, about the Roman play, which was given here ten years ago.

At a class meeting of the class of 1911, Herbert A. Burnham was chosen successor to Frederick A. Coates as art editor of the 1911 *Kaleidoscope*.

The foot ball men who made their M's this season met in the chapel on January 11 and elected John W. McConnell, '11, captain of the team for next season. McConnell played center this season and guard last season. He also played on the team in his freshman year.

President Thomas addressed the members of the Young Men's Christian Association January 4th in the chapel and spoke of the ideals a man ought to put before him at the beginning of the new year. Professor Sanford addressed the Y. M. C. A. January 11. His subject was, "The Life Line."

The following orations were delivered in chapel, January 8: W. M. Monroe, '12, Labor Unions; G. M. Darrow, '10, God's Country; R. S. O'Connell, '12, Standard Oil Company; H. D. Moore, '11, Energy; R. C. Ryder, '10, What Do We Need Most? A Gymnasium; E. B. Noyes, '10, Halley's Comet; R. F. Palmer, '11, The English Railway System. January 15: E. L. O'Neill, '12, Students; P. D. Ross, '10, College Spirit; A. J. Ratti, '11, The Pioneer; E. J. Ryan, '12, Imagination; B. F.

Smith, '12, Migrators to the West; L. C. Morrison, '12, "As a Man Thinketh"; G. E. Shaw, '10, Pedagogues; Wm. Richmond, '11, Nineteen Nine.

President Cleary of the Junior class has appointed the following committees for Junior Week: Junior Promenade, Palmer, chairman. Ryder, Darrow, Miss Edmunds and Miss Whitney; Junior Play, Burnham, chairman; Stewart, McConnell, Miss Hill and Miss Sheldon.

Forefathers' Celebration, which occurred Tuesday evening, December 21st, was the sixty-seventh celebration of this kind which the Middlebury Historical Society has held. Governor Stewart, '46, president of the Society, presided at the exercises following the dinner. He called for remarks from Dr. Brainerd, Rev. A. S. Harriman, Professor Howard, President Thomas and Dr. Lockhart. Dr. Lockhart was the principal speaker at the celebration.

The Glee Club and the College Orchestra gave their first concert at Whitehall, N. Y., Friday, January 14.

Mr. Latourette, who was in town several days in the interest of the Student Volunteer Movement, gave an address before the Young Men's Christian Association January 18. He also conducted the chapel exercises one morning and had informal talks with the fraternity and Commons Club groups.

On Saturday evening, January 15, the Commons Club held a dance in their rooms. About twenty couples were present. Mr. and Mrs. White chaperoned.

Professor Brainerd Kellogg, '58, of Englewood, N. J., gave an address on "Oliver Wendell Holmes" to the students and faculty on Wednesday evening, January 12, in the hemicycle of Science Hall.

Mrs. Mills entertained a number of college girls at Battell cottage Saturday evening, January 15.

Miss Rand, '13, who was absent from college some time on account of ill-health, has returned.

Miss Johnston, '13, has been obliged to leave college on account of her mother's ill-health.

Pi Beta Phi entertained the Chi Psi men at an informal dance Saturday evening, January 15.

Miss Gladys Rand, '13, who has been ill, has returned to college.

Miss Cora Derby, '09, was in town over Sunday recently.

A group of girls entertained friends at the Pi Mu Epsilon chapter rooms Saturday evening, January 22.

Miss Louise Monroe entertained the Commons Club at Mrs. W. C. Duncan's Friday evening, January 21.

The receipts and expenditures of the play, "Half-Back Sandy", which was given December 22 for the benefit of the Debating Union and Athletic Association are as follows:

Gate Receipts, including dance - -	$117 00	
Total expenses in staging the play -		$59 35
The deficit incurred by Debating Union last year - - - - -		43 08
Paid to Treasurer of the Athletic Ass'n. -		14 57
	$117 00	$117 00

Rev. Austin Rice again visited Middlebury January 16, and addressed the men in the chapel on "The Opportunities of Christian Ministry." He also preached in the Congregational church in the morning.

Professor Collins addressed the Teachers' Club at Proctor Friday, January 21. His subject was "Physical Welfare of Students and School Children."

The following men gave orations at rhetorical exercises Saturday, January 22: Worden, '10, "Reading Newspapers;" Thayer, '12, "The United States Weather Bureau;" Stewart, '11, "Making Good;" Thomas, '12, "Vacations;" Taylor, '12, "History of Football;" Peach, '11, "In Case of Fire."

The track team is working hard under Captain Ryder, '10, and long runs are taken once or twice each week. Anywhere from twelve to twenty men go on these runs each time. Professor Howard has offered prizes for the men who do the best and most persistent work. The first prize is to be a silver medal with the Middlebury die on it; the second is to be a bronze medal with the Middlebury die; the third is to be a fountain pen. All members who take part in the runs will receive ribbons. Manager King, '12, is corresponding with St. Lawrence, Union and

Norwich and expects to arrange for meets with at least two of those institutions.

Edward C. Walker, '13, who was at his home in Richmond for two weeks on account of illness, has returned to college.

Robert Brown, '13, is ill with the mumps in his rooms in north Starr. He and his roommate, Edgar A. Carrier; '13, are both under quarrantine.

Millard F. Blanchard, '12, was called to his home in Rutland Monday, January 24, on account of the illness of his father.

Kappa Delta Rho fraternity gave an informal card party and dance in its rooms in the Atwood block Saturday evening, January 29. Professor and Mrs. Skillings chaperoned.

The Glee Club gave a concert at West Rutland Friday evening, January 28.

Dwight L. Wells, '13, of Granby, Vt., has left college.

Walter E. Dancink, '13, has left college and gone to work for the Arlington Co. of Arlington, N. Y.

The class of 1912 has decided to publish an annual and has chosen the following officers: Editor-in-chief, George G. Taylor; assistant editor-in-chief, Miss Ruth Hill; business manager, Charles D. Bundy; assistant, Edward J. Ryan; art editor, Roger K. Lane; assistant editors, Hugh O. Thayer, E. Pruda Howard and Thelma G. Havens.

ALUMNI NOTES.

[Contrary to the usual custom, and perhaps contrary to the strict rendering of the title, the alumni and non-graduate notes are included under this department. We urge all alumni and all former sons of Middlebury to remember that the success of this department depends upon their contributions. Contributions should be addressed to G. G. Taylor Alumni Editor, Middlebury, Vt.]

Ex-'53. Rev. M. Emory Wright, for one year a member of the class of 1853 and a graduate of Wesleyan University, died suddenly at his home in Gloucester, Mass., on December 14. The previous day, Saturday, he did a full day's work, preaching twice with great vigor and attending Sunday school and Epworth League. After the evening service he continued reading and

chatting cheerfully with his family for an hour, and spoke of his "beautiful day" and how he had never enjoyed his work as he had that day. The following morning at five o'clock it was learned that he had passed peacefully away in sleep. Mr. Wright was born in Leicester, Vermont, May 23, 1828, and was for fifty-four years an active minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He addressed several letters to the college during the securing of the Pearson's Fund, to which he was a contributor, and his handwriting betokened vigor, and an unusually earnest and hopeful spirit. Only November 20th he wrote of his interest in "the institution which gave me my first taste of the flavor of college life," and added, "I rejoice in the prosperity of the college and in its hopeful outlook. It's career has been a signal honor to dear old Vermont.

'60. Hon. Elijah B. Sherman was ill during December and unable to attend the Chicago Forefathers' Celebration on which occasions he has been prominent in former years. The *Sunday Tribune*, in referring to him, printed his first name as Edwin, which called out the following from Judge Sherman: "Now I do not assert that Edwin is not an honorable name. Doubtless many bearing that name have been good men, and achieved Heaven in the regular way, but not as Elijah did, as witness Holy Writ, 1st and 2nd Kings. Who was it that after doing up Ahab and 450 prophets of Baal, had the good sense to "take to the woods" when Jezebel went for him? It was *Elijah*, not Edwin. To whom was it, while wrapped in his prophetic mantle and calmly talking with Elisha, there came a chariot of fire and horses of fire, and who was swept by a whirl-wind into Heaven? Was it Edwin? Perish the thought! It was *Elijah*! The name Edwin might do well enough for one of the Wright brothers, those worthy citizens who have of late been sailing around a circumambient air. But no one has ventured to rival the matchless aviation of Elijah."

'74. The Rev. C. C. Gove officiated at the marriage of his daughter, Mary Elizabeth to the Rev. Francis Branch Blodgett, a professor in the General Theological Seminary, New York. The wedding took place in St. Michael's church, Oakfield, N. J., of which Doctor Gove is rector. Mr. and Mrs. Gove will reside at No. 6 Chelsea Square, New York.

Ex.'78. Richard H. Smith, recently elected city judge in

New York, acknowledges a letter telling him of the applause in the chapel which greeted the announcement of his victory over his Tammany opponent, in a letter which shows his kindly feeling for Middlebury. He says: "I have not been in Middlebury for many years, but I remember the old college with a great deal of affection, and hope some of these days, possibly next Commencement, to make you a visit, and see for myself all the good things I have heard of that have taken place since I was there as a boy. I understand that there are a great many changes, all of them to the advantage of the old college, and congratulate those who are now in charge of the college affairs that they have been attended with so much success, and I feel that I may congratulate the college that it has had efficient men to take hold where their predecessors worked so well before them to modernize and bring up-to-date the old institution, for which its alumni always retain such fondness."

'78. Rev. E. E. Rogers, in his trip around the world, reached Hong Kong. The daily *Sentinel Tribune* of Bowling Green, Ohio, of the date of January 14th, publishes a letter by Doctor Rogers in which he gives an interesting description of his journey.

'82. Professor S. J. Preston was recently called to New Haven, Vt., by the death of a relative. Professor Preston is connected with the educational department of the State of New York and is located at Syracuse.

'91. The engagement of Carl A. Mead to Miss Ward of New York city is announced.

'95. William Henry Eldridge, who has figured so prominently in the growth and development of Twin Falls and Wendell, Idaho, has sent us a list of the names of fifty-seven Vermonters who are now residents of the Twin Falls Country. This list includes the names of Gordon McQuivey, '05, Edward Martin, Jr., '09, and J. Lucius Buttolph, ex-'11.

'96. Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Taylor and daughter left on Monday, January 10, for Florida, stopping at several places en route. They expect to be absent from Middlebury about three months.

'00. Florence M. Hemenway is now pastor's assistant of Central Congregational church at Brattleboro.

'Ex-'00. D. Winfred H. Lane is practicing medicine in Brattleboro.

'01. Mr. and Mrs. George V. Allen of Fairhaven are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Vail. Mrs. Allen was Cecil Childs.

'03. Julius Abner Wilcox was married December 29th to Miss Annie Maria Brown in the First Universalist church of Ludlow, Vt. His brother, Edwin W. Wilcox, '04, was best man. The ushers were Percival Wilds, '02, Sanford H. Lane, '05, George W. Skeels, '03, and Richard P. Brown, a brother of the bride. Among the other Middlebury College students present were: Judge Frank A. Walker, '82, Miss Carmen R. Walker, '11, Homer L. Skeels, '98, Arthur H. Ball, ex-'05, James L. Lovejoy, '08, Edwin S. S. Sunderland, '11, and Thomas J. Rock, ex-'12.

'03. E. S. Brigham of St. Albans and his wife, Mrs. Anna Hazen Brigham visited at the college January 10. Mr. Brigham has recently delivered several addresses at Farmers' Institutes in Vermont.

'07. Mary Louise Pratt, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Pratt of Boston, Mass., was married to Rev. Moffet Rhodes at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, Dec. 31, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes are making their home at Huttig, Ark.

'08. W. R. Wheeler is located with the Ingersoll-Rust Co. in their factory at Easton, Pa.

'07. Thomas H. Bartley has recently passed the State pharmacy examinations. His standing was the highest among those who took the examinations.

'09. The engagement of Eugene Berry to Miss Allen of Roxbury was announced Christmas day.

Ex-'09. C. S. Hadley, Harvard Law School, '12, was one of the team of four which represented Harvard University in the annual chess tournament in New York December 22–24. Mr. Hadley drew first board and so played against the Yale, Columbia, and Princeton captains.

'80. R. C. Carlson, who has been connected with the local telephone office, has secured a position as teacher of mathematics in the High School at Dolgeville, N. Y. He will begin work the latter part of January.

'09. William V. Hagar has resigned his position as teacher in St. Albans High School to accept a clerkship in the census

department at Washington, D. C. His address is 200 E. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Alumni in town during the holidays: '91, Carl Mead; '95, Dr. Earle Cushman; '02, Percival Wilds; '03, Mortimer Drake; '05, Sanford Lane; '07, Bernard Mulcahy; '08, Grace Buttolph; '08, James Richmond; '08, Dugald Stewart. ex-'08, Agnes Calhoun; '09, Lyman Tobin; '09, James Chalmers; '09, John Viele; '09, Philip Wright; ex-'09, Clifton Hadley; ex-'10, Hal Mellen.

IN THE COLLEGE WORLD.

Chancellor Day of Syracuse has put the University band at that place on a solid foundation by furnishing partial scholarships for all men holding regular positions. Twenty-three men have been chosen for the positions.

Here is a pretty good one with just enough truth in it to be worth laughing at: A Chinese scholar, asked to render an educational report on a certain American college, wrote to Pekin: "'They have an athletic club here which they call a 'University.' On the day when it rains, the students read books."—*The Concordiensis.*

The Greek department of the University of California will present a Greek play next semester.

A convention of leading educators, which met in Washington, D. C., last week, came to the solemn conclusion that, after all, the college fraternity has its place in American college life, and can be made to subserve the best interests of an educational institution. Wonderful! Like many another supposed discovery this has long since been a fact of general knowledge. With a membership today approximating 290,000, American college fraternities and sororities, undergraduate and professional, constitute one of the main props of our great system of higher education. The marvel is that the fact has met with such tardy recognition.—*Colby Echo.*

THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., which is the oldest school of engineering to be established in any English speaking country, has completed a new laboratory for the departments of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at a cost of $415,000. This building was erected with part of the million dollars given by Mrs. Russell Sage. It is the fourth new building erected by the Institute within the last four years.

Many new machines have been installed in the laboratories for the tests of the strength of materials, one of those having a capacity of one million, two hundred thousand pounds.

The new club house and the athletic field which contains a base ball diamond, foot ball field, tennis courts and running track, are situated on the campus adjacent to the buildings and are therefore easy of access for students wishing to use them.

The Institute gives courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and General Science, leading to the degrees, Civil Engineer (C. E.), Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Electrical Engineer (E. E.), and Bachelor of Science (B. S.). During the past four years the number of students at the school has increased from 225 to 670.

THE GLEE CLUB CONCERT APPRECIATED.

THE following article taken irom the Whitehall *Chronicle* will be of interest to the readers of THE CAMPUS:

"TUNEFUL COLLEGIANS IN CIVIC LEAGUE CONCET–SOCIAL."

"An audience of 500 people greeted the Middlebury College Glee Club at the Armory of Co. I, Friday evening, January 14th, on the occasion of the concert and complimentary ball under the auspices of the Civic Improvement League and Company I. The attendance was larger than at any preceding entertainment of the League course, not excepting the monologue by Will Carlton.

"The ladies of the League planned an informal complimentary dance to follow the concert, and it was apparent from the number present in evening dress that Whitehall's citizen's desired to show their respect and courtesy to the fullest possible extent to the young representatives of the wide-famed Vermont college. It

was a cultured audience that enjoyed the concert and ladies and gentlemen prominent in social circles extended a cordial greeting to the students during the reception which followed the musical programme.

"The Middleburians made a fine appearance in evening dress and gave a most enjoyable concert. Nearly every number was a recall. The vocal selections by the entire club were tuneful and rendered with careful phrasing. The harmony was excellent, as the parts were well balanced. 'Eyes of Blue' won a double recall.

"Mr. Stewart and Mr. Pollard were the vocal soloists. Both of these gentlemen have pleasing voices and sing with much taste and expression. They were recalled with enthusiasm. Not less artistic were the instrumental numbers by Mr. Reynolds, the violinist, the mandolin quartet and the orchestra. Mr. Burnham made a very favorable impression, especially in his recitation of 'Aux Italiens,' accompanied by music from 'Il Trovatore' on the violin, played by Mr. Reynolds, and the piano, played by Mr. Thayer.

"About 150 couples participated in the ball. The club members were presented by the patronesses of the League and entered heartily into the social enjoyment of the occasion. Pond's orchestra furnished music tor the ball."

HERE AND THERE.

During one of his presidential trips, Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Olney, arrived at a town in a heavy storm, and they were driven from the station with hail-stones rattling on the roof of their carriage. A brass band, undismayed by the weather, bravely stuck to its post and played the welcoming airs.

"That is the most realistic music I have ever heard," remarked Mr. Cleveland.

"What are they playing?" asked the Secretary of state.

"'Hail to the Chief,' with real hail."

The psychology students of Harvard are repeating a new witticism of their brilliant teacher, Prof. William James. Pro-

fessor James, it appears, made this comment upon a very exquisite and very idle millionaire sophomore from New York: "What time he can spare from the adornment of his person, he devotes to the neglect of his duties.

The lesson was on heat and at the end of it the teacher asked for an explanation of "Heat expands and cold contracts." The answer came, "In summer, the days are long, in winter, the days are short."

An Irish evangelist always addressed his hearers as "dear souls," but he came to grief when addressing an audience in Ireland, he called them "dear Cork souls."

In a corridor of one of the University of Texas buildings there is a large replica of the "Winged Victory." A waggishly inclined student observed the headless, armless, footless statue and wrote underneath "God pity Defeat."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale was a foe to long sermons. He used to tell a story of a long-winded preacher and the minor prophets.

"This preacher," so Dr. Hale would begin, "once preached over an hour on the four greater prophets and then, when his exhausted congregation thought he was through he took a long breath, turned a fresh page, and leaning over the pulpit," said: "We now come to the more complex question of the minor prophets. First, let us assign them their proper order." "Where, brethren, shall we place Hosea?" An irascible old gentleman in a back pew rose, took his hat and stick and said as he departed: "Place him here, if you want to, I'm going."

Infatuated youth (standing on a young lady's dress), "We're having a ripping good time, aren't we?"

"Women are vainer than men," said Miss Frances Kellar, of the Woman's Municipal League of New York, to a group of reporters. "There are a thousand proofs that this is so. Why, the necktie of the handsomest of you gentlemen is even now up the back of his collar." There were six men present, and each of them involuntarily felt at the back of his neck.

At an important state function in London blue tickets were issued to persons of high rank, admitting them to that part of the hall reserved for members of the royal family. Less distinguished guests were given white tickets. Through some mistake an

important public man received a blue card while his wife received a white one. When the couple reached the audience chamber there began to be trouble, inasmuch as the lady firmly declined to be separated from her husband. An aid endeavored fo reason with her, pointing out the dreadful consequences that would follow a mingling of blue and white.

"How absurd!" exclaimed the lady. "What do you take us for—a Seidlitz powder?" She was permitted to enter with her husband.

She—"I don't see how the freshmen keep their little caps on their heads."

It—"Vacuum pressure."

A lecturer raised his voice with emphatic confidence. "I venture to assert," he said, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests." A modest-looking man in the back of the hall stood up.

"I—er—I've shot wood-peckers," he said.

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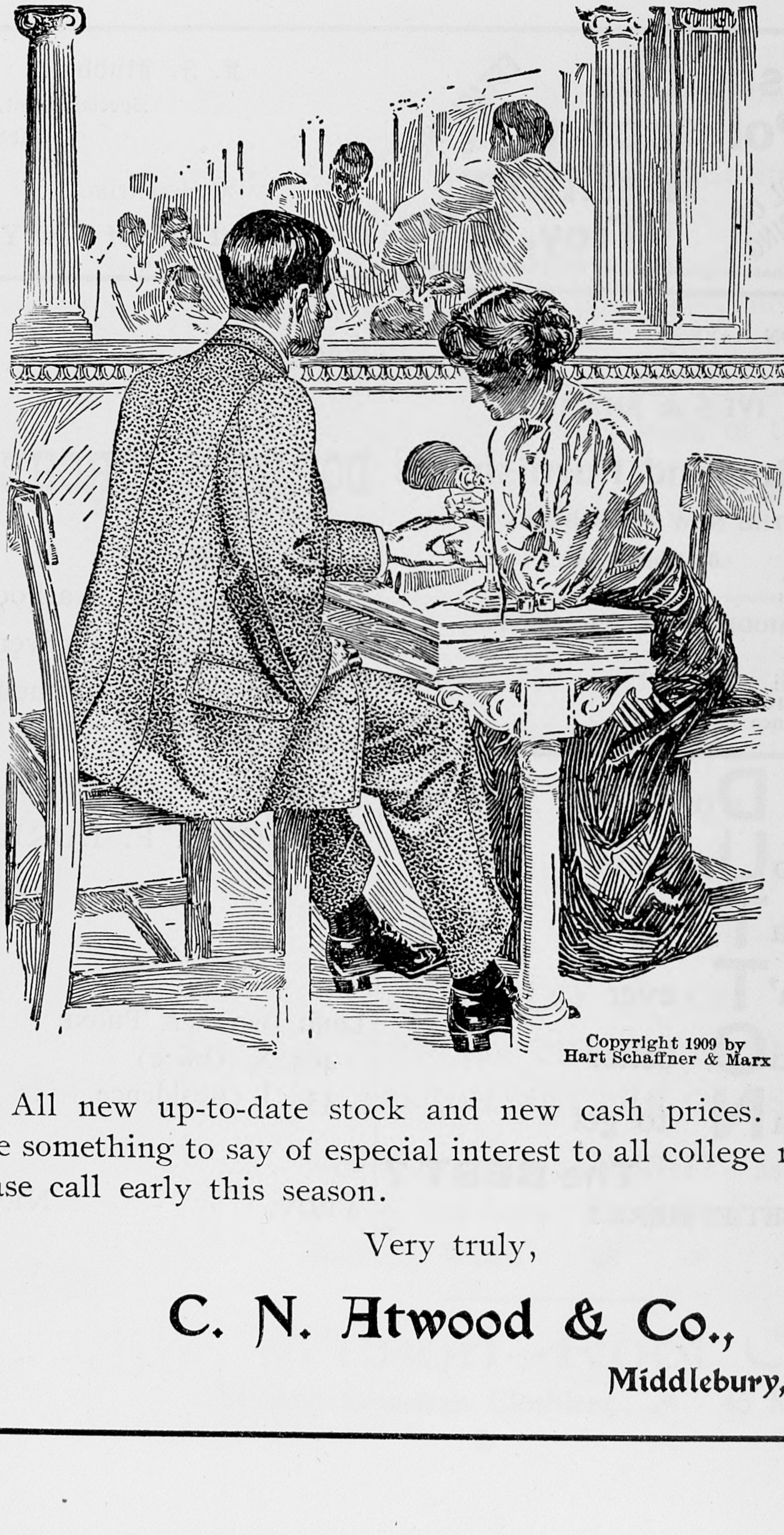

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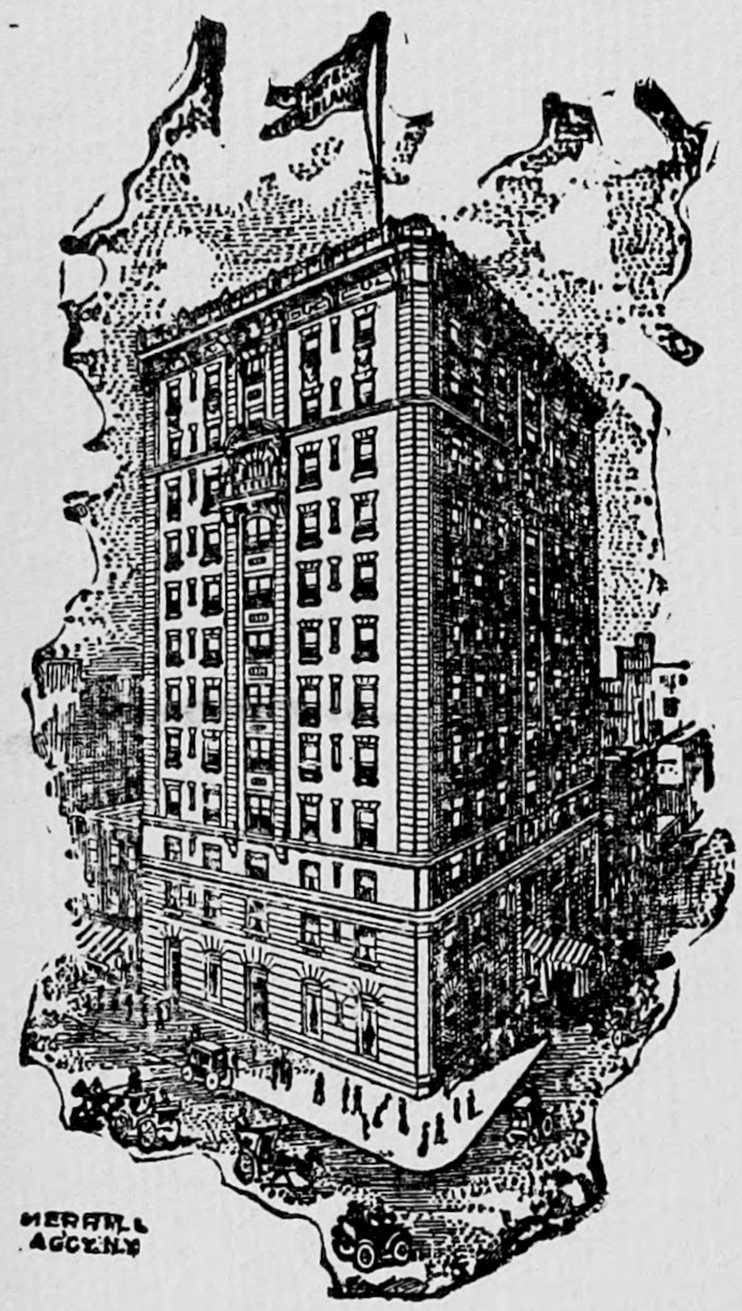

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